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ABSTRACT

This summary gathers together for easy reference the inflected forms of Literary Sinhala together with a transliteration guide to the writing system. This work differs, therefore, from the authors' previous work, "Literary Sinhala" (1974), which presented the inflected forms in a pedagogical sequence. In this summary, the inflected forms are grouped into sections dealing with nouns, pronouns, quasi-verbs, and verbs. The guide to transliteration of the Sinhala writing system completes the volume. (CFM)

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LITERARY SINHALA INFLECTED FORMS: A SYNOPSIS

with a Transliteration Guide to Sinhala Script

James W. Gair
W. S. Karunatilaka
with the assistance of
Gregory Pearson and Heloise Perera

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South Asia Program
and
Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
1976

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PREFACE

This summary gathers together for easy reference the inflected forms of Literary Sinhala together with a transliteration guide to the writing system. Virtually all of the forms given have been discussed in our Literary Sinhala (South Asia Program and Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics, Cornell, 1974), but they were presented there in a pedagogical sequence rather than in a form designed for reference, so that all of the forms of the verb, for example, did not appear in one place as they do here. A few forms and variants that did not occur in Literary Sinhala are given here, usually because they came to our attention after that work was completed.

In a few instances, the description of the way in which forms are made, as given here, differs somewhat from that in Literary Sinhala, even though the resulting forms are the same. This is usually a consequence of the different organization of the two works, but in a few cases reflects a subsequent reanalysis.

Only the formation and not the use of the forms is dealt with here, but extensive cross references are made to Literary Sinhala where their use is described.

A glance at the Table of Contents will make the organization of this work clear. Letter prefixes with mnemonic value -- N for Noun, V for Verb, etc. -- are used to designate main sections. This will allow the user to identify any section quickly, and also serves to distinguish cross-references within this work from those to Literary Sinhala, which do not bear letter prefixes.

Gregory Pearson carried out the task of preparing the English text for the computer and is largely responsible for the final format. Virtually all of the Sinhala typing was done by Heloise Perera. The cover graphic is by Helen Kelley.

Thanks are due to the Office of Education for making this financially possible, and again we owe our special thanks to Mrs. Julia Petrov of that office for her encouragement and understanding.

James W. Gair
W. S. Karunatilaka

Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.
and
Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

January, 1976

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N. NOUN FORMS

Literary Sinhala nouns are divided into <u>inanimate</u> (classes 1-4) and <u>animate</u> (class 5) on the basis of their inflection, specifically their singular endings. (These classes are retained from <u>Colloquial Sinhalese</u>*, but in Literary Sinhala classes 1 and 4 are rare) (L.S. 1,3.2). This distinction agrees almost completely with the meaning of the nouns; that is, whether they refer to living, animate beings or not. Animate nouns in Literary may be divided further into <u>masculine</u> and <u>feminine</u>. This distinction is also on the basis of inflection and again parallels the meaning. Feminine nouns are feminine in meaning, but masculine need not be masculine, but may also refer to beings of unspecified gender.

Nouns inflect for <u>number</u>, <u>definiteness</u> and <u>case</u>. The endings are given in N.1 below.

In general, to derive the forms of a Sinhala noun, one needs to know the following:

1. the singular definite (nominative or direct)
2. the plural (nominative or direct)
3. the genitive singular definite (for inanimate nouns)

since they are not predictable from one another. Given these forms, the remaining case, number and definiteness forms are usually predictable.

Both animate and inanimate nouns also have a <u>stem</u>, used largely in compounds. Although the stem, the definite singular and the plural are not as a whole predictable from one another, there are certain common patterns into which most nouns fit. They are given in N.2 below.

N.1 <u>Case, Number and Definiteness Endings</u>

N.11 Inanimate Nouns (Classes 1-4)

Literary Sinhala inanimate nouns inflect for number - singular and plural; definiteness - definite and indefinite, and for four cases - direct, dative, genitive, and instrumental. The definiteness distinction applies only in the singular.

<u>Class 1</u>: Nouns of this class have a direct singular in **-ඔ** and are usually borrowings, particularly from English. They are very rare in Literary Sinhala, but if they do occur they have the same forms as in Colloquial. The paradigm of **බස් බස** 'the bus' is given for reference. For details, see <u>Colloquial Sinhalese</u>, I, 2 & 3 and II, Appendix; L.S. 1,3.2.

---

*Noun and verb forms for Colloquial Sinhala have been summarized in the appendix of Volume II (pp. 186-195) of Gordon H. Fairbanks, James W. Gair, M. W. Sugathapala DeSilva <u>Colloquial Sinhalese</u>. South Asia Program, Cornell University, 1968. The following summary concentrates on those forms of Literary Sinhala that differ from Colloquial.

	Definite (sg.)	Indefinite (sg.)	Plural
Direct	ඔස් එක	ඔස් එකක්	ඔස්
Dative	ඔස් එකට	ඔස් එකකට	ඔස්වලට
Genitive	ඔස් එකේ	ඔස් එකක	ඔස්වල
Instrumental	ඔස් එකෙන්	ඔස් එකකින්	ඔස්වලින්

Class 2: Class 2 nouns are by far the most common in Literary Sinhala (1,3.22). The endings are the same as in Colloquial, except for the genitive which is -ී (i.e. always long) or its alternate -ේ. The definite singular endings are thus: direct -ය ; dative -යට ; genitive -ී or -ෙහි ; instrumental -ින්.

	Definite (sg.)	Indefinite (sg.)	Plural
Direct	-ය *	-යක්	(varies)
Dative	-යට	-යකට	-වලට
Genitive	-ී /-ෙහි	-යක	-වල
Instrumental	-ින්	-යකින්	-වලින්

-ුන් is sometimes found as an alternate for -ින් in the instrumental singular.

The genitive -ී can be used wherever -ෙහි appears, but the latter occurs most often indicating location and more rarely in the other uses of ී. It could thus be considered a separate, locative case. The indefinite ending -යක් is also found particularly in older writings (15,8).

ගම 'village' (stem ගම්)

	Definite (sg.)	Indefinite (sg.)	Plural
Direct	ගම	ගමක්	ගම්
Dative	ගමට	ගමකට	ගම්වලට
Genitive	ගමේ / ගමෙහි	ගමක	ගම්වල
Instrumental	ගමෙන්	ගමකින්	ගම්වලින්

Class 3: Class 3 nouns differ from Class 2 only in that the genitive singular has -ය (rather than -ී), and the instrumental is generally -ුන් (rather than -ින්) (1,3.23). Thus, the endings of the definite singular are: direct -ය ; dative -යට ; genitive -ය ; instrumental -ුන්.

*The direct singular of an inanimate noun of Class 2 ends in -ය. This is counted as part of the endings here, since that makes its replacement by -ී, -ෙහි and -ින් easier to show. Note that the nominative endings of animate nouns in N.12 are not so treated, since there are several of them, and the same replacements do not take place.

බිම 'ground' (stem බිමි)

	Definite (sg.)	Indefinite (sg.)	Plural
Direct	බිම	බිමක්	බිම්
Dative	බිමට	බිමකට	බිමිවලට
Genitive	බිම	බිමක	බිමිවල
Instrumental	බිමින්	බිමකින්	බිමිවලින්

One sometimes meets the -එහි ending of the Class 2 genitive on Class 3 nouns as well. Thus බිමෙහි .

Class 4: Class 4 nouns (those with a direct singular in -ඒ of -ී) are very rare in Literary Sinhala, since most Colloquial Class 4 nouns would end in -ය in Literary (1,3.24). They are thus largely restricted to place nouns like මහලේ which has only singular definite forms as follows:

Direct	මහලේ
Dative	මහලේට
Genitive	මහලේ
Instrumental	මහලෙන්

N.12 Animate Nouns (Class 5)

N.121 General Animate Case and Definite Endings

Animate nouns, like inanimates, inflect for number and definiteness. They inflect for five cases: nominative, accusative, dative, genitive and instrumental. Many animate nouns have a sixth case, the vocative. As with inanimate nouns, there are a number of kinds of relationships in shape between the singular, plural and stem form which will be dealt with in N.2.

The case and definiteness endings for masculine and feminine nouns are similar, differing primarily in the indefinite (1,3.3; 3,1; 7,1.1). They are as follows:

	Definite (sg.)	Indefinite (sg.) Masc.	Fem.	Plural
Nominative	(varies)*	-එක්	-අක්	(varies)***
Accusative	(varies)**	-අතු /-එඳ	-අප	-ත්
Dative	-ට	-අතුට /-එඳට	-අපට	-ත්ට
Genitive	-ගේ	-අතුගේ /-එඳගේ	-අපගේ	-ත්ගේ
Instrumental	-ගෙන්	-අතුගෙන් /-එතුගෙන්	-අපගෙන්	-ත්ගෙන්

The vocative case, like the singular definite and plural nominative, varies with the noun, and will be dealt with in N.122 below.

Cases other than the nominative are sometimes called, collectively, oblique cases. Note that the indefinite and plural accusative forms can be looked on as oblique stems, from which the other oblique cases are formed by adding the same case endings as for the singular definite.

For some nouns, the accusative singular definite differs from the nominative (see N.122.5 below) but for most they are the same.

Nouns with a plural in -ලා do not take the -ත් in the plural case endings, but use the same ones as the singular (see N.122,6 below).

Some animate nouns take an indefinite in කෙනෙක් or නමක් . Both of these are honorific, but නමක් is restricted largely to clergy: භික්ෂූන්වහන්සේ නමක් 'a Buddhist monk'. කෙනෙක් is used primarily with kin terms and with occupational titles borrowed from English: අම්මා කෙනෙක් 'a mother'; ඩ්‍රයිවර් කෙනෙක් 'a driver'.

N.122 Vocative Case

Animate nouns have a vocative case, used in addressing the one or ones referred to (8,8). The most common forms of the vocative are as follows:

---

*Since there are several nominative singular endings, they are not given as part of the case endings here (as the direct singular was for inanimate nouns in N.11). Note that the animate definite plural endings are added to the nominative singular ending, while the indefinite endings replace it.

**The accusative is the same as the nominative definite for most, but not all, types of animate nouns.

***As stated earlier, the plural is not predictable from the singular, nor the reverse, though there are common patterns given below in N.2.

N.122.1 Vocative Singular

There are two main types of vocative in the singular, and many nouns occur with both. Type 2 below occurs in Colloquial Sinhala as well and is the usual one there.

Type 1:
For masculine nouns ending in -ා in the nominative singular, that vowel is shortened to -ැ :

Nominative		Vocative
ගොවියා	farmer	ගොවිය
පුතා	son	පුත
ශිෂ්‍යයා	student	ශිෂ්‍යය
සොරා	thief	සොර

For other kinds of masculine nouns and for feminine nouns, the vocative singular is the same as the accusative (which may, of course, be the same as the nominative):

Nominative		Accusative and Vocative
භික්ෂුව	Buddhist monk	භික්ෂුව
කාන්තාව	woman	කාන්තාව
කුමරි	princess	කුමරිය
ස්ත්‍රී	woman	ස්ත්‍රිය

Type 2:
The final vowel of the accusative singular is changed to -ේ or -ී as follows:

For kin terms, feminine nouns, or where some intimacy is implied -ේ is used:

Nominative		Vocative
පුතා	son	පුතේ
අම්මා	mother	අම්මේ
කුමරිය	princess	කුමරියේ
යහළුවා	friend	යහළුවේ

For masculine nouns other than kin terms, the ending is -ී :

Nominative		Vocative
ගොවියා	farmer	ගොවියේ
ශිෂ්‍යයා	student	ශිෂ්‍යයේ

N.122.2 Vocative Plural

For nouns with a plural in -ලා the nominative is used as a vocative. Thus: මාමලා '(maternal) uncles', දූලා 'daughters', etc.

For other nouns, -ඉ is added to the accusative form. If the vowel preceding the -න් of the plural accusative is -ෙ- it may be optionally changed to -ේ :

Nominative Plural		Accusative Plural	Vocative
ගොවියෝ	farmers	ගොවියන්	ගොවියනි / ගොවියෙනි
ශිෂ්‍යයෝ	students	ශිෂ්‍යයන් / ශිෂ්‍යයින්	ශිෂ්‍යයනි / ශිෂ්‍යයෙනි ශිෂ්‍යයිනි
පුත්‍ර	sons	පුතුන්	පුතුනි
සොරු	thieves	සොරුන්	සොරුනි
ගුරුවරු	teachers	ගුරුවරුන්	ගුරුවරුනි
කුමරියෝ	princesses	කුමරියන්	කුමරියනි / කුමරියෙනි

Honorifics in -ාණෝ take the plural vocative (just as they take plural endings generally) (8,7):

පියාණෝ	father	පියාණන්	පියාණනි / පියාණෙනි

Sometimes -ී occurs as an alternate for -ඉ. The vowel -ෙ- before -න් of the accusative is then not changed. Thus ගොවියනේ , පුතුනේ, ශිෂ්‍යයනේ, ශිෂ්‍යයිනේ etc.

N.123 Illustrative Animate Paradigms

The paradigms that follow illustrate the general points of N.121 as well as the special features of particular subclasses of animate nouns.

N.123.1 Nouns with a plural in -ි (or -යෝ or -වෝ) change it to -ෙ before the -න් of the plural oblique (i.e. non-nominative) endings.

මිතුරා 'friend (masculine)' (stem මිතුරු)

	Definite	Indefinite	Plural
Nominative	මිතුරා	මිතුරෙක්	මිතුරෝ
Accusative	මිතුරා	මිතුරකු (-එකු)	මිතුරන්
Dative	මිතුරාට	මිතුරකුට (-එකුට)	මිතුරන්ට
Genitive	මිතුරාගේ	මිතුරකුගේ (-එකුගේ)	මිතුරන්ගේ
Instrumental	මිතුරාගෙන්	මිතුරකුගෙන් (-එකුගෙන්)	මිතුරන්ගෙන්
Vocative*	මිතුර	_____	මිතුරනි / මිතුරෙනි

N.123.2 Feminine nouns with singular in -ාව and plural in -ාවෝ have an alternate plural oblique in -ුන් as well as -අන් , but it is relatively infrequent.

කාන්තාව 'woman (feminine)' (stem කාන්තා)

	Definite	Indefinite	Plural
Nominative	කාන්තාව	කාන්තාවක්	කාන්තාවෝ
Accusative	කාන්තාව	කාන්තාවක	කාන්තාවන් / කාන්තාවුන්
Dative	කාන්තාවට	කාන්තාවකට	කාන්තාවන්ට / කාන්තාවුන්ට
Genitive	කාන්තාවගේ	කාන්තාවකගේ	කාන්තාවන්ගේ / කාන්තාවුන්ගේ
Instrumental	කාන්තාවගෙන්	කාන්තාවකගෙන්	කාන්තාවන්ගෙන් / කාන්තාවුන්ගෙන්
Vocative	කාන්තාව	_____	කාන්තාවනි / කාන්තාවෙනි / කාන්තාවුනි

N.123.3 Nouns that end in -අයෝ in the nominative plural have alternate oblique plural forms in -අයින් . These nouns are masculine.

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*For vocative, only the first type is given, since that is the usual one in Literary Sinhala (N.121.2).

ශිෂ්‍යයා 'student' (stem ශිෂ්‍ය)

	Definite	Indefinite	Plural
Nominative	ශිෂ්‍යයා	ශිෂ්‍යයෙක්	ශිෂ්‍යයෝ
Accusative	ශිෂ්‍යයා	ශිෂ්‍යයකු / ශිෂ්‍යයෙකු	ශිෂ්‍යයන් / ශිෂ්‍යයින්
Dative	ශිෂ්‍යයාට	ශිෂ්‍යයකුට / ශිෂ්‍යයෙකුට	ශිෂ්‍යයන්ට / ශිෂ්‍යයින්ට
Genitive	ශිෂ්‍යයාගේ	ශිෂ්‍යයකුගේ / ශිෂ්‍යයෙකුගේ	ශිෂ්‍යයන්ගේ / ශිෂ්‍යයින්ගේ
Instrumental	ශිෂ්‍යයාගෙන්	ශිෂ්‍යයකුගෙන් / ශිෂ්‍යයෙකුගෙන්	ශිෂ්‍යයන්ගෙන් / ශිෂ්‍යයින්ගෙන්
Vocative	ශිෂ්‍යය	_____	ශිෂ්‍යයෙනි / ශිෂ්‍යයිනි

N.123.4 Some nouns double the consonant before the plural nominative ending -ු . (N.221.6, N.221.7, N.222.4). These have a single consonant in the oblique plural forms.

මිනිසා 'man (masculine)' (stem මිනිස්)

	Definite	Indefinite	Plural
Nominative	මිනිසා	මිනිසෙක්	මිනිස්සු
Accusative	මිනිසා	මිනිසකු / මිනිසෙකු	මිනිසුන්
Dative	මිනිසාට	මිනිසකුට / මිනිසෙකුට	මිනිසුන්ට
Genitive	මිනිසාගේ	මිනිසකුගේ / මිනිසෙකුගේ	මිනිසුන්ගේ
Instrumental	මිනිසාගෙන්	මිනිසකුගෙන් / මිනිසෙකුගෙන්	මිනිසුන්ගෙ
Vocative	මිනිස	_____	මිනිසුනි

ගෙන 'cow (feminine)' (stem ගෙන්)

	Definite	Indefinite	Plural
Nominative	ගෙන	ගෙනක්	ගෙන්නු
Accusative	ගෙන	ගෙනක	ගෙනුන්
Dative	ගෙනට	ගෙනකට	ගෙනුන්ට
Genitive	ගෙනගේ	ගෙනකගේ	ගෙනුන්ගේ
Instrumental	ගෙනගෙන්	ගෙනකගෙන්	ගෙනුන්ගෙන්
Vocative	ගෙන	------	ගෙනුනි

Note that the rule does not apply to those nouns that have double consonants in both the singular and the plural and the plural affix -ඹි. These behave like the nouns in N.122.1, thus වැද්දා 'veddah'; pl. වැද්දේ dative pl. වැද්දන්ට etc.

N.123.5 Nouns that end in a consonant in the nominative plural add -ු before the -න් of the plural oblique endings.

ගරකා 'ox (masculine)' (stem ගරක්)

	Definite	Indefinite	Plural
Nominative	ගරකා	ගරකෙක්	ගරක්
Accusative	ගරකා	ගරකකු / ගරකෙකු	ගරකුන්
Dative	ගරකාට	ගරකකුට / ගරකෙකුට	ගරකුන්ට
Genitive	ගරකාගේ	ගරකකුගේ / ගරකෙකුගේ	ගරකුන්ගේ
Instrumental	ගරකාගෙන්	ගරකකුගෙන් / ගරකෙකුගෙන්	ගරකුන්ගෙන්
Vocative	ගරක	_____	ගරකුනි

N.123.6 Nouns with a nominative singular in -ි have an accusative in -ිය , which also occurs as an alternate for the nominative. As with other accusative endings, it serves as a base for the other oblique cases (N.121.1;). Some authors use -ි- rather than -ිය- in the accusative and other oblique forms. The plural of nouns of this type is usually -ියෝ and they are feminine (8,6).

කුමරි 'princess' (stem කුමරි)

	Definite	Indefinite	Plural
Nominative	කුමරි / කුමරිය	කුමරියක	කුමරියෝ
Accusative	කුමරිය / කුමරි	කුමරියක	කුමරියන්
Dative	කුමරියට / කුමරිට	කුමරියකට	කුමරියන්ට
Genitive	කුමරියගේ / කුමරිගේ	කුමරියකගේ	කුමරියන්ගේ
Instrumental	කුමරියගෙන් / කුමරිගෙන්	කුමරියකගෙන්	කුමරියන්ගෙන්
Vocative	කුමරි / කුමරිය	_____	කුමරියනි / කුමරියෙනි

Some nouns of this type end in -ිනී (or ිනී). Thus යකිනී (or යකිනී) 'demoness'. These take the same endings as කුමරි . Thus accusative යකිනිය or යකිනි etc. However, they also have alternate forms in -ින්නී or -ින්න . Hence යකින්නී or යකින්න . The -ින්නී alternates take the same endings as කුමරි but the -ින්න ones have only singular forms. These alternates thus have forms as follows:

	Definite	Indefinite	Plural
Nominative	යකින්නි යකින්න	යකිණියක් යකින්නක්	යකිණියෝ
Accusative	යකින්නිය යකින්න	යකිණියක යකින්නක	යකිණියන්
Dative	යකින්නියට යකින්නට	යකිණියකට යකින්නකට	යකිණියන්ට
Genitive	යකින්නියගේ යකින්නගේ	යකිණියකගේ යකින්නකගේ	යකිණියන්ගේ
Instrumental	යකින්නියගෙන් යකින්නගෙන්	යකිණියකගෙන් යකින්නකගෙන්	යකිණියන්ගෙන්
Vocative	යකිණි යකින්න	————	යකිණියනි / යකිණියෙනි

N.123.7 Nouns with a plural in -ලා do not take -න් in the plural oblique endings. This can be illustrated with the honorific form වහන්සේ (10,9):

	Definite	Indefinite	Plural
Nominative	වහන්සේ	වහන්සේනමක්	වහන්සේලා
Accusative	වහන්සේ	වහන්සේනමක	වහන්සේලා
Dative	වහන්සේට	වහන්සේනමකට	වහන්සේලාට
Genitive	වහන්සේගේ	වහන්සේනමකගේ	වහන්සේලාගේ
Instrumental	වහන්සේගෙන්	වහන්සේනමකගෙන්	වහන්සේලාගෙන්
Vocative	වහන්ස / වහන්සේ	————	වහන්සේලා

Note that the form වහන්සේ never occurs by itself, but always as an adjunct to some preceding form such as බුදුන්වහන්සේ 'Buddhist monk', සවාමීන්වහන්සේ 'swami, lord', and that the preceding form is in the plural accusative (oblique). Note also that this form takes the නමක් indefinite since it is highly respectful. In general, forms with -ලා plurals tend to take the නමක් or කෙනෙක් indefinite, and the latter is used even where respect is not involved: ඩ්‍රයිවර් 'driver'; pl. ඩ්‍රයිවර්ලා ; indef. ඩ්‍රයිවර්කෙනෙක් .

N.2 The Formation of Singular, Plural and Stem Forms

Although the singular, plural and stem forms of nouns are not entirely predictable from one another, most nouns follow one of a set of common patterns in forming these forms, and can be grouped accordingly. Thus when one encounters one of the forms of a new noun, he can assume that it will fall into one of the groups below

and then make a reasonable guess as to what the other forms might be.

Strictly from the point of view of grammatical analysis, it is usually simpler to regard the stem as the base from which the others are made. However, the stem is the form least often encountered, since it is restricted largely to the first member of compounds (except for inanimate nouns, where it is usually the same as the plural). Also, dictionaries generally list nouns under the singular. Thus the patterns below are grouped according to the singular and plural forms rather than by the stem form. Although there are nouns, sometimes very common ones, that do not fall into one or the other of these groups, these patterns cover by far the largest number of nouns in Sinhala.

N.21 Inanimate Nouns

For inanimate nouns, the direct singular usually ends in -ු (often in -ා or -ි). The plural most commonly loses the -ු sometimes along with other changes in form.

For inanimate nouns, the stem is usually the same as the plural, or the plural without -වල් for nouns having that ending. The most common patterns are given below.

N.211 Singular ends in -ු . Plural and stem are like the singular without -ු .

Singular		Plural and stem
අත	hand	අත්
ගස	tree	ගස්
කන	ear	කන්
නැටුම	dance	නැටුම්

For a few nouns of this type, the last consonant is unvoiced when it becomes final in the stem and plural. That is, ඬ , ද, ග become ට් , ත් , ක් respectively.

Singular		Plural and stem
දාගැබ	dagoba, stupa	දාගැට්
දිග	length	දික්
කද	pingo (yoke for carrying)	කත්

If the direct singular has one of the half-nasals ඹ , ඳ , ඟ , the stem and plural will end in ම් , න් and ං respectively (in Colloquial generally, and sometimes in Literary, all of these become ං).

Singular		Plural and stem
අං	horn	අං
ළිඳ	well	ළිං / ළිං
විලඹ	heel	විලඹි / විලඹ්

N.212 Singular ends in -ු . The stem is the same as the singular. The plural is like the singular, with -වල් added. In this type, the consonant before the -ු is usually but not necessarily one of the following ච්, ඩ්, ර්, ළ්, ණ්, ය්, ව්.

Singular and Stem		Plural
රිය	vehicle, chariot	රියවල්
රට	country	රටවල්
නුවර	city, town	නුවරවල්
බඩ	stomach	බඩවල්
කඳ	tree trunk	කඳවල්

Some nouns of this type may also be found in the plural without the -වල් so that the plural is the same as the singular and stem. Thus රිය has the plurals රිය or රියවල්.

When the -වල් of the plural oblique endings is added the වල් of the direct plural is generally retained. Thus dative plural රටවල්වලට, genitive plural රටවල්වල etc.

Nouns of this type with half-nasals, like කඳ above or අඳ 'bed', also appear with plurals in -න්: කඳන්, අඳන්, etc.

N.213 The singular ends in -ා or -ි following one of the short vowels -ු-, -ෙ- or -ැ-. (-ා follows -ු- or -ෙ- and -ි follows -ැ-). The plural and stem equal the singular without -ා or -ි.

This is the usual group into which Sanskrit nouns with inanimate meaning and ending in -ු, -ෙ, or -ැ- are borrowed, and such loans, particularly those in -ු (Sinhala -ුව) are very common. It is also the group into which Tamil nouns ending in -ෙ or -ැ are borrowed.

Nouns of this type with stems in -ු are Colloquial Class 4 nouns, since -ුව becomes ෝ or ේ there.

Stems in -ය:

Singular		Plural and stem
නගරය	town, city	නගර
ධර්මය	doctrine	ධර්ම
ප්‍රශ්නය	question	ප්‍රශ්න
කළය	water jar	කළ

Stems in -ල:

Singular		Plural and stem
අක්ෂිය	eye	අක්ෂි
පෙට්ටිය	box	පෙට්ටි
ජාතිය	kind	ජාති

There are a few nouns of this kind in which the final vowel of the plural and stem is lengthened:

කූලිය	wage	කූලී
මිනිය	corpse	මිනී

Stems in -ද:

Singular		Plural and stem
හේතුව	reason, cause	හේතු
බරුව	boat, canoe	බරු
නඩුව	lawsuit	නඩු

N.214 The singular ends in -ා or -ී preceded by a long vowel. The plural is the singular without -ා or -ී. Note that these are like the nouns in the preceding section except that they have a long vowel and that given the stem final vowel for these one cannot predict whether -ා or -ී will follow.

Singular in -ා:

Singular		Plural and stem
සම්බාය	cloth (skirt)	සම්බා
ලීය	(piece of) wood	ලී
වැය	adze	වැ

These are commonly but not always monosyllabic plurals.

Singular in -ව:

Singular		Plural and stem
මැදිරිය	palace	මැදිරි
කැලෑව	jungle	කැලෑ

A few nouns have plurals of this type in ී or ූ, but this vowel is short in the singular:

ගොඩොව	axe	ගොඩෝ
ලොව	world	ලෝ
ලය	blood	ලේ
ගදය (or ගේ)	thing	ගේ

Note: Sanskrit feminine nouns in -ා are generally borrowed into this class if they are inanimate in sense. Thus සේනාව 'army' plural සේනා . The singular is thus like the Sanskrit feminine nouns with animate sense given in N.222, but the remainder of the forms are different, since these take the inanimate endings.

N.215 Singular ends in -ු. Plural and stem replace it with -ු or -ැ. Usually, if the vowel within the stem is front (-ු-, -ි-, -ෑ-) the stem-final vowel will be -ු, and -ැ otherwise. In this type, the consonant preceding the stem vowel is usually one of the set ච, ඩ, ර, ළ, ණ.

Stems in -ු:

Singular		Plural and stem
මණ	gem	මණි
ඉර	line	ඉරි
ටිර	tile (tool)	ටිරි

Stems in -ැ:

Singular		Plural and stem
අකුර	letter	අකුරු
ලකුණ	sign, mark	ලකුණු
මුහුණ, මුණ	face	මුහුණු, මුණු

Note that given the singular form of this type of noun one cannot tell it from those in N.214 (the රට-රටවල් type) or from those in

N.211 (the අත-අත් type) except that the latter never have the stem final consonants listed above.

N.216 Singular ends in -ු, preceded by a double consonant. The plural replaces -ු by -ූ or -ු and the consonant becomes single. Note that these are like those in N.215 except for this consonant simplification. Note also that given the stem and plural form one cannot tell whether the noun belongs to this group or to N.213 or N.215. However, unlike N.215 these will not have ණ්, ළ් or ධ් as the last consonant of the stem, since those consonants do not occur double.

Stems in -ූ:

Singular		Plural and stem
අත්ත	branch	අතු
දුන්න	bow	දුනු
මුද්ද	ring	මුදු
මල්ල	bag	මලු

Stems in -ු:

Singular		Plural and stem
කැද්ද	wools, thicket	කැදු
කැල්ල	piece, part	කැලු
කැත්ත	chopper, sickle	කැතු
ඉන්න	stake	ඉනු

Note that half-nasal plus consonant (ඬ්, ඩ්, ද්, බ්) stands in the same relationship to full nasal plus consonant (ංඬ්, ණ්ඩ්, න්ද්, ම්බ්, respectively) as single consonant does to double consonant. Hence:

Singular		Plural and stem
කඳ	hill, mountain	කදු
දණ්ඩ	stick, staff	දඬු

N.22 Animate Nouns

For animate nouns, as for inanimates, there are a number of patterns in form between singular, plural, and stem. There are, however, some generalizations that cover the singular and plural forms of by far the majority of animate nouns:

1. For masculine nouns, the general nominative singular ending is -ා (often in -ෝ or -ේ).
2. For feminine nouns, the most common nominative singular

endings are -ඊ (or its alternate -ඉය) or -ෑ (often in -ඒ).

3. For both masculine and feminine nouns, the most common plural endings are -ඹ (often in -යෝ or -වෝ) or -ල. The -ල may be accompanied by doubling of a preceding consonant. For -ල, there is a (somewhat archaic) alternate -ළු, which does not cause doubling (see N.223.2).

For most types of animate nouns, the stem differs from both the singular and the plural, unlike for inanimate nouns where it is virtually always the same as the plural.

The most common patterns of relationship between singular, plural and stem are given below. Those groups under N.221 are masculine and those under N.222 are feminine. N.223 deals with some plurals and honorifics that apply to both.

There are a number of individual nouns or very small groups of nouns which show patterns other than these given here, but these must be learned individually in any case as irregular forms. The patterns given below do account for by far the majority of animate nouns.

N.221 Masculine Nouns

Nouns in N.221.1 through N.221.5 have plurals in -ඹ. N.221.6 through N.221.7 have plurals in -ල, and N.221.8 through N.221.11 have other types of plurals.

N.221.1 The singular ends in -ෑ, replaced by -ඹ in the plural and -ෑ, -ු, or -ල in the stem:

Stems in -ෑ:

Singular		Plural	Stem
ඉඩා	deer	ඉඩෝ	ඉඩ
ඉරා	god	ඉරෝ	ඉර
මයුරා	peacock	මයුරෝ	මයුර

Stems in -ු:

Singular		Plural	Stem
බිරා	dear person	බිරෝ	බිරි

Stems in -ල:

Singular		Plural	Stem
බමුණා	brahman	බමුණෝ	බමුණ
කුකුළා	cock	කුකුළෝ	කුකුළ
ගුනා	house lizard, gecko	ගුනෝ	ගුන
කවුඩා / කපුටා	crow	කවුඩෝ / කපුටෝ	කවුඩු / කපුටු

N.221.2 The singular ends in -ා, preceded by a double consonant. The plural has -ි replacing -ා. The stem has -ු or -ැ with the double consonant becoming single.

Stems in -ු:

Singular		Plural	Stem
මැස්සා	fly	මැස්සෝ	මැසි
වැද්දා	archer, Veddah	වැද්දෝ	වැදි
ඉබ්බා	tortoise	ඉබ්බෝ	ඉබ්බු
බෙල්ලා	shellfish	බෙල්ලෝ	බෙලි

Stems in -ැ:

Singular		Plural	Stem
බල්ලා	dog	බල්ලෝ	බලු (බළු)
ඉස්සුස්සා	scorpion	ඉස්සුස්සෝ	ඉස්සුසු
කුරුල්ලා	bird	කුරුල්ලෝ	කුරුලු (කුරුළු)
දැනුම්මා	wise man	දැනුම්මෝ	දැනුමු

Note that half-nasal plus consonant (ඬ්, ඩ්, ද්, බ්) stands in the same relationship to full nasal plus consonant (ඟ්, ණ්ඩ්, න්ද්, ම්බ්) respectively) as single consonant does to double consonant. Hence:

Singular		Plural	Stem
ගෙම්බා	frog	ගෙම්බෝ	ගෙඹි
දිළිඳා *	poor man, pauper	දිළින්දෝ	දිළිඳු

In at least one noun, ය doubles as -ය්ය-.

	ඇය්යා	owl	ඇය්යෝ	ඇයු
Compare	වය්සා	calf	වය්සෝ	වසු

N.221.3 The singular ends in -යා or -වා following one of the short vowels -ැ-, -ු-, -ැ-. (-යා follows -ැ- or -ු-, and -වා follows -ැ-.) The plural changes the ා of -වා or -යා to -ි. The stem is like the singular without -යා or -වා.

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*The nominative singular of this noun also occurs as දිළිඳ .

Stems in -ඇ:

Singular		Plural	Stem
පණ්ඩිතයා	scholar	පණ්ඩිතයෝ	පණ්ඩිත
සිංහයා	lion	සිංහයෝ	සිංහ
කුමාරයා	prince	කුමාරයෝ	කුමාර

This is the usual way of adapting Sanskrit masculine nouns of the -ඇ class into Sinhala and such borrowings (like the ones above) are very common.

Notice that the nominative singular of these nouns is like that of the nouns in N.221.9, though the other forms are quite different.

Stems in -ඉ:

Singular		Plural	Stem
ගොවියා	farmer	ගොවියෝ	ගොවි
ගිහියා	layman	ගිහියෝ	ගිහි
ඇමතියා	minister	ඇමතියෝ (or ඇමතිවරු - see N.223)	ඇමති

Stems in -උ:

Singular		Plural	Stem
එළුවා	goat	එළුවෝ	එළු
වඩුවා	carpenter	වඩුවෝ	වඩු
මදුරුවා	mosquito	මදුරුවෝ	මදුරු

N.221.4 The singular ends in -යා or -වා following a long vowel ආ, ී, ඈ or ෝ. The plural replaces the -ආ of යා or වා by ෝ. The stem is like the singular without -යා or -වා. (Note that these are like the nouns in the preceding section except for the long vowel and that given the stem final vowel one cannot always predict whether -යා or -වා will follow, since both -යා and -වා may follow -ආ- or -ඈ- .) These nouns may have monosyllabic stems.

Singular in -යා:

Singular		Plural	Stem
මීයා	rat	මීයෝ	මී
වේයා	white ant	වේයෝ	වේ
නෑදෑයා	relation	නෑදෑයෝ	නෑදෑ
සේවයා	soldier, servant	සේවයෝ	සේව

Singular in -වා:

Singular		Plural	Stem
සසා	hare	සසෝ	සස
තාරාවා	duck	තාරාවෝ	තාරා
සිව්පාවා	quadruped	සිව්පාවෝ	සිව්පා
ඉත්තැවා	porcupine	ඉත්තැවෝ	ඉත්තෑ

N.221.5 The singular ends in -ා, replaced by -ු in the plural and -ෙ in the stem:

Singular		Plural	Stem
සොරා	thief	සොරු	සොර
උරගා	snake	උරගු	උරග
බම්බරා	wasp	බම්බරු	බම්බර

The last consonant of these nouns is very commonly ර or ග. Those with ග may have alternate stems like the singular; thus උරග or උරගා.

N.221.6 The singular ends in -ා, following a single consonant. The plural replaces -ා by -ු and doubles the consonant. The stem is like the singular with ා replaced by ෙ.

Singular		Plural	Stem
වෙදා	physician	වෙද්දු	වෙද
ගෝනා	elk	ගෝන්නු	ගෝන
රජා	king	රජ්ජු	රජ

Note that a half-nasal plus consonant (ඇ, ඩ, ඳ, ඹ) doubles as the equivalent full nasal plus consonant (ඤ, ණ්ඩ, න්ද, ම්බ, respectively). Thus:

Singular		Plural	Stem
ආදා	eel	ආන්දු	ආඳ
පොළොඇා	poisonous snake	පොළොඤු	පොළොඇ (or පොළොං)

N.221.7 The singular ends in -ා, preceded by a single consonant. The plural replaces -ා by -ු and doubles the consonant. The stem is like the singular without -ා and thus ends in a consonant. (Note that as far as the singular and plural are

concerned, this type is like the one in the preceding section, and differs only in the consonant ending stem.)

Singular		Plural	Stem
මිනිසා	man, person	මිනිස්සු	මිනිස්
උගතා	scholar	උගත්තු	උගත්
බළලා	cat	බළල්ලු	බළල්
ගොනා	bull	ගොන්නු	ගොන්
සතා	living being	සත්තු	සත්
යකා	devil	යක්කු	යක්
ලේනා	squirrel	ලේන්නු	ලේන්

N.221.8 The singular has -ා, preceded by a single consonant. The plural and stem are like the singular without -ා, and thus these are among a few animate nouns for which the stem and plural are the same. (See also N.221.10.) Note that final ි may be spelled ී (compare N.221.9).

Singular		Plural	Stem
ගරකා	ox	ගරක්	ගරක්
නයා	cobra	නය්/නයි	නය්/නයි

N.221.9 The singular ends in -යා or -වා, preceded by -ෙ-. The plural removes the ා of -යා or -වා. Note that final -ි and -ු are commonly spelled ී and ූ (compare N.221.8). The stem is like the singular without -යා or -වා and with the preceding -ෙ- lengthened.

Singular in -යා:

Singular		Plural	Stem
ළමයා	child	ළමයි	ළමා

Note that the singular of this type is like that of N.221.3.

Singular in -වා:

Singular		Plural	Stem
ඕරවා	parrot	ඕරව් (ඕරවු)	ඕරා
රිළවා	monkey	රිළව් (රිළවු)	රිළා

N.221.10 The singular ends in -යා following -ු. The plural and stem are like the singular without -යා. These are among the few animate nouns with plural and stem the same (see also N.221.8).

Singular		Plural	Stem
අලියා	elephant	අලි	අලි
කොටියා	leopard	කොටි	කොටි
ළෙඳ්දරියා	young man	ළෙඳ්දරි	ළෙඳ්දරි

Note that these nouns are like those of N.221.3 with stem vowels in -ු except for the plural. They may also be found inflected like nouns of that class, i.e. with plural in ගේ added to the stem. Thus අලිගේ, etc.

N.221.11 The singular ends in -ව and the plural replaces -ව by -ු. The stem is the singular minus -ව. This is a very small group of masculine nouns and is unusual in that it has endings like a feminine noun. (For details, see Literary Sinhala, 15,14).

Singular		Plural	Stem
බුදුව	Buddhist monk	බුදුු*	බුදු

N.222 Feminine Nouns

The nouns given in N.222.1 through N.222.3 represent the most numerous types of feminine nouns. All of them have plurals in -ෝ (or ගේ). Other feminine nouns fall into very small groups or even groups of one with regard to the formation of the singular, plural and stem. They must thus be learned individually in any case, but a number of such nouns are given in N.222.4 to give an idea of the range of patterns.

N.222.1 The singular ends in -ව following the long vowel -ෑ-. The plural changes the -ෑ of -ව to -ෝ. The stem is like the singular without -ව.

Singular		Plural	Stem
කණ්‍යාව	maiden	කණ්‍යාවෝ	කණ්‍යා
කාන්තාව	woman	කාන්තාවෝ	කාන්තා
උපාසිකාව	female devotee	උපාසිකාවෝ	උපාසිකා

This is the usual way of adapting Sanskrit feminine nouns of ආ class into Sinhala. Notice that the definite singular is like the inanimate nounds of N.214 but that the other forms will be different since these will take animate endings.

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*Note the vowel lengthening before ු (N.223.2).

N.222.2 The singular ends in -ඊ and the stem is the same. The plural shortens -ඊ to -ෘ- and adds -යෝ.

Singular		Plural	Stem
කුමරී	princess	කුමරියෝ	කුමරී
ස්ත්‍රී	woman	ස්ත්‍රියෝ	ස්ත්‍රී

The accusative changes ඊ to ෘ and adds ය: කුමරිය, etc. Some authors use this as the nominative singular (see N.122.5 for details).

Some feminine nouns appear with short -ෘ rather than long ඊ in the nominative singular and stem, but the other forms are the same. Thus දිඹැයි 'woman', plural දිඹැයියෝ, etc. These nouns often have alternate forms in -ඊ, however, and there is a great deal of variation in writing them.

N.222.3 There are a number of feminine nouns in -ඉනී (sometimes -ඉණී). The endings are like those of the preceding group, and they can be considered to belong to it.

Singular		Plural		Stem	
යකිනී	(or යකිණී) demoness	යකිනියෝ	(or යකිණියෝ)	යකිනී	(or යකිණී)
ඇතිනී	(or ඇතිණී) she-elephant	ඇතිනියෝ	(or ඇතිණියෝ)	ඇතිනී	(or ඇතිණී)

However, these have alternate nominative singular forms in -ඉන්නි and -ඉන්න. Those in -ඉන්නි take the same endings as the -ඊ type. Those in -ඉන්න simply add the usual case endings in the singular, but have the plural forms of the -ඉන්නි ones. For all of these, the stem remains -ඉනී (or -ඉණී). Thus, with the dative singular given to indicate the singular case forms:

Singular	Dative Singular	Plural	Stem
යකින්නි යකින්න	යකින්නියට යකින්නට	යකින්නියෝ	යකිනී

(See N.112.5 for the full paradigm.)

N.222.4 Feminine nouns that do not belong to one of the groups above form their singular, plural and stem forms according to a number of patterns, most of them pertaining to a very few or even one noun. They must thus be learned individually, but the nouns given below will serve to give an idea of the range of patterns. Note, however, that the most common endings are -ෑ or -ඊ and that the plural is usually -ඕ or -ෝ (sometimes with other changes in form).

Plurals in -ඕ:

Singular		Plural	Stem
අයත	woman	අයනෝ	අයන
අඹුව (or අඹු)	wife	අඹුවෝ	අඹු
බිරින්ද	wife	බිරින්දෝ	බිරිඳු
කෙල්ල	girl	කෙල්ලෝ	කෙල්ලි

Plurals in -ු:

Singular		Plural	Stem
සෙබඩ	pea hen	සෙබඩු	සෙබඩ
ගෑණි / ගැහැණි	woman, wife	ගෑණු / ගැහැණු	ගෑණු / ගැහැණු
ලඳ	young woman	ලන්දු	ලඳ
ගදම	cow, female animal	ගදන්නු	ගදන්

Others:

බිසෝ	queen	බිසවි (or බිසෝවරු)	බිසෝ

N.223 Plurals Applying to other Masculine and Feminine Nouns

N.223.1 -ලා Plurals

A number of nouns, particularly kin terms and titles, (including those titles borrowed from English and other foreign languages) have plurals in -ලා. The -ලා is added directly to the nominative singular, which is commonly the same as the stem.

If the nominative singular ends in -අා, it is shortened to -ෑ- (pronounced ə) if the -අා would be pronounced -a in Colloquial Sinhala or in reading aloud, but not if the pronunciation is -aa. (The pronunciation -aa is confined almost entirely to words of two syllables with a short first syllable, i.e. one consonant preceeded by a short vowel, such as පුතා putaa and the honorific -තුමා tumaa). Some authors do not follow this shortening rule, and continue to write -අා before -ලා with all nouns. (Note the relevant examples below.)

Singular		Plural
අම්මා	mother	අම්මලා/අම්මාලා
මාමා	uncle	මාමලා/මාමාලා
ගුරුතුමා	teacher	ගුරුතුමාලා
නංගි	younger sister	නංගිලා
-වහන්සේ	honorific	-වහන්සේලා
ඉන්ස්පැක්ටර්	inspector	ඉන්ස්පැක්ටර්ලා

The honorific -තුමා has an alternate plural in which it takes the plural accusative ending before -ලා. Thus ගුරුතුමන්ලා as well as ගුරුතුමාලා.

N.223.2 -ලු Plurals and -ඇ Singulars

Animate nouns with a plural in -ඇ, have an alternate plural by which -ලු is added to the stem (11,16) (for stem forms see N.221.6-221.7 and N.222.4.)

Singular	-ඇ	Plural	-ලු Plural
පුතා	son	පුත්තු	පුත්ලු
සොරා	thief	සොරු	සොරුන්ලු
ළඳ	young woman	ලන්දු	ළඳුන්ලු

Some nouns with plurals other than -ඇ also appear with -ලු alternates. In these also, the -ලු is added to the stem. Thus ඇස්ලු as well as ඇස්යෝ etc. The plurals in -ලු are older forms and now have a somewhat archaic or formal ring.

Some nouns with -ලු plurals may appear with a singular in -ඇ rather than -ආ. Thus පුතු for පුතා 'son' (plural පුත්තු or පුත්ලු); සොරු for සොරා (plural සොරු or සොරුන්ලු). These forms also have an archaic ring (11,17).

A number of nouns with stems in -ඇ or -ඉ regularly take the ලු plural. These include names of natives or groups and භික්ෂුව 'Buddhist monk' (11,16f 15,14; N.221.11). The -ඇ or -ඉ is lengthened before -ලු. In the oblique forms, -න් replaces ලු, but the length of the preceding vowel is retained:

Stem		Nominative Plural	Oblique Stem
ඉංග්‍රීසි	English	ඉංග්‍රීසිලු	ඉංග්‍රීසින්
හින්දු	Hindu	හින්දූලු	හින්දූන්
භික්ෂු	monk	භික්ෂූලු	භික්ෂූන්

N.223.3 -වරු Plurals

-වරු is actually the plural of the honorific වරයා. Thus අමාත්‍යවරයා, plural අමාත්‍යවරු; ගුරුවරයා, plural ගුරුවරු, etc. However, it is also found on some nouns with singulars not in -වරයා. Thus මව 'mother', plural මව්වරු; මහෙසී 'queen', plural මහෙසීවරු, etc. Note that these are also nouns implying respectful status.

P. PRONOUNS

P.1 Personal Pronouns

P.11 First Person මම 'I', plural අපි 'we' (2,2)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	මම	අපි
Accusative	මා	අප
Dative	මට	අපට
Genitive	මගේ / මාගේ	අපගේ / අපේ
Instrumental	මගෙන් / මාගෙන්	අපගෙන්

P.12 Second Person

P.121 Second Person Familiar තෝ masculine, ඕ feminine, plural (for both) තොපි or තෙපි (7,9; 8,2). Note that තෝ can be used with feminine reference as well as masculine but that ඕ is only feminine.

	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
Nominative	තෝ	ඕ	තොපි / තෙපි
Accusative	තා	ඕ	තොප
Dative	තට	ඕට	තොපට
Genitive	තගේ / තාගේ	ඕගේ	තොපගේ
Instrumental	තගෙන් / තාගෙන්	ඕගෙන්	තොපගෙන්

P.122 Second Person Polite ඔබ, plural ඔබලා (9,6)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ඔබ	ඔබලා
Accusative	ඔබ	ඔබලා
Dative	ඔබට	ඔබලාට
Genitive	ඔබගේ / ඔබේ	ඔබලාගේ
Instrumental	ඔබගෙන් / ඔබෙන්	ඔබලාගෙන්

P.13 Third Person

P.131 Third Person Human

P.131.1 හෙතෙම 'he, that man', ඕතොමෝ'she, that woman', plural (for both) ඔහු or ඔවුහු / ඔව්හු(2,1; 7,10; 8,4)

	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
Nominative	හෙතෙම /	ඕතොමෝ / ඕ /	ඔව්හු / ඔවුහු
	හේ / ඔහු	ඇය / ඇ	ඔහු
Accusative	ඔහු	ඇය / ඇ	ඔවුන්
Dative	ඔහුට	ඇයට / ඇට	ඔවුන්ට
Genitive	ඔහුගේ	ඇයගේ / ඇගේ / ඇඟේ	ඔවුන්ගේ
Instrumental	ඔහුගෙන්	ඇයගෙන් / ඇගෙන් / ඇඟෙන්	ඔවුන්ගෙන්

P.131.2 මෙතෙම 'he, this man', මෝතොමෝ 'she, this woman', plural (for both) මොහු or මොවුන් (4,4; 7,10)

	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
Nominative	මෙතෙම / මොහු	මෝතොමෝ / මේ / මැය / මැ	මොහු / මොව්හු / මොවුහු
Accusative	මොහු	මැය / මැ	මොවුන්
Dative	මොහුට	මැයට / මැට	මොවුන්ට
Genitive	මොහුගේ	මැයගේ / මැගේ / මැඟේ	මොවුන්ගේ
Instrumental	මොහුගෙන්	මැයගෙන් / මැගෙන් / මැඟෙන්	මොවුන්ගෙන්

P.132 Third Person Animate Non-human (10,14)

P.132.1 මු 'this one (animal)', plural මුලා

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	මු	මුලා
Accusative	මු	මුන්
Dative	මුට	මුන්ට
Genitive	මුගේ / මුගේ	මුන්ගේ
Instrumental	මුගෙන් / මුගෙන්	මුන්ගෙන්

P.132.2 අරෑ 'that one (animal)', plural අරුලා

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	අරෑ	අරුලා
Accusative	අරෑ	අරුන්
Dative	අරුට	අරුන්ට
Genitive	අරුගේ	අරුන්ගේ
Instrumental	අරුගෙන්	අරුන්ගෙන්

උෑ 'that one (animal)', plural උෝලා

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	උෑ	උෝලා
Accusative	උෑ	උන්
Dative	උෑට	උන්ට
Genitive	උෝගේ / උගේ	උන්ගේ
Instrumental	උෝගෙන් / උගෙන්	උන්ගෙන්

P.133 Third Person Inanimate (1,7)

P.133.1 මෙය 'it, this one (thing)', plural මේවා

	Singular	Plural
Direct	මෙය / මේ	මේවා
Dative	මෙයට / මට	මේවාට / මේවාවලට
Genitive	මෙහි	මේවායේ / මේවායෙහි / මේවාවල
Instrumental	මෙයින් / මින්	මේවායින් / මේවාවලින්

P.133.2 එය 'it, this one (thing)', plural ඒවා

	Singular	Plural
Direct	එය / ඒ	ඒවා
Dative	එයට / ඊට	ඒවාට / ඒවාවලට
Genitive	එහි	ඒවායේ / ඒවායෙහි / ඒවාවල
Instrumental	එයින් / ඉන්	ඒවායින් / ඒවාවලින්

P.2 Reflexive Pronouns තෙමේ masculine, තොමෝ feminine, plural (for both) තුමූ (2,1; 6,8; 7,10)

Note that the masculine-feminine distinction applies only to the nominative singular.

	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
Nominative	තෙමේ	තොමෝ	තුමූ
Accusative	තමා / තම		තමන්
Dative	තමාට		තමන්ට
Genitive	තමාගේ		තමන්ගේ
Instrumental	තමාගෙන්		තමන්ගෙන්

P.3 Interrogative Pronouns

P.31 Animate interrogative කවරෙක් 'who' (7,12)

	Masculine	Feminine
Nominative	කවරෙක්	කවරක්
Accusative	කවරකු / කවරෙකු	කවරක
Dative	කවරකුට / කවරෙකුට	කවරකට
Genitive	කවරකුගේ / කවරෙකුගේ	කවරකගේ
Instrumental	කවරකුගෙන් / කවරෙකුගෙන්	කවරකගෙන්

P.32 Inanimate interrogative කුමක්(9,11) and කවරක්

Direct	කුමක්	කවරක්
Dative	කුමකට	කවරකට
Genitive	කුමක	කවරක
Instrumental	කුමකින්	කවරකින්

P.33 Animate and inanimate කවරේ (14,14)

Note that the singular-plural distinction applies only to the animate forms.

	Animate			
	Masculine	Feminine	Plural	Inanimate
Nominative	තවරේ / තවර	තවර	තවරහු / තවුරු	තවරේ / තවර
Accusative	තවරහු	තවර	තවුරුන්	තවර
Dative	තවරහුට	තවරට	තවුරුන්ට	තවරට
Genitive	තවරහුගේ	තවරගේ	තවුරුන්ගේ	තවරේ / තවරෙහි
Instrumental	තවරහුගෙන්	තවරගෙන්	තවුරුන්ගෙන්	තවරින්

P.4 Indefinite Pronouns

P.41 Animate

P.411 කිසිවෙක් 'anyone (whatsoever), someone' (singular only) (8,9; 15,6)

	Masculine	Feminine
Nominative	කිසිවෙක්	කිසිවක්
Accusative	කිසිවකු / කිසිවෙකු	කිසිවක
Dative	කිසිවකුට / කිසිවෙකුට	කිසිවකට
Genitive	කිසිවකුගේ / කිසිවෙකුගේ	කිසිවකගේ
Instrumental	කිසිවකුගෙන් / කිසිවෙකුගෙන්	කිසිවකගෙන්

P.412 ඇතැමෙක් and සමහරෙක් 'some people', plurals ඇතැමුහු, සමහරු (2,1; 2,6). The singular is generally used in a plural sense.

P.412.1 ඇතැමෙක්

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ඇතැමෙක්	ඇතැමුහු / ඇතැමුවු
Accusative	ඇතැමකු / ඇතැමෙකු / ඇතමකු	ඇතැමුන් / ඇතමුන්
Dative	ඇතැමකුට / ඇතැමෙකුට / ඇතමකුට	ඇතැමුන්ට / ඇතමුන්ට
Genitive	ඇතැමකුගේ / ඇතැමෙකුගේ / ඇතමකුගේ	ඇතැමුන්ගේ / ඇතමුන්ගේ
Instrumental	ඇතැමකුගෙන් / ඇතැමෙකුගෙන් / ඇතමකුගෙන්	ඇතැමුන්ගෙන් / ඇතමුන්ගෙන්

P.412.2 සමහරෙක්

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	සමහරෙක්	සමහරු
Accusative	සමහරකු / සමහරෙකු	සමහරුන්
Dative	සමහරකුට / සමහරෙකුට	සමහරුන්ට
Genitive	සමහරකුගේ / සමහරෙකුගේ	සමහරුන්ගේ
Instrumental	සමහරකුගෙන් / සමහරෙකුගෙන්	සමහරුන්ගෙන්

P.42 Inanimate

P.421 කිසිවක් 'anything' (8,9; 15,6)

Direct	කිසිවක්
Dative	කිසිවකට
Genitive	කිසිවක
Instrumental	කිසිවකින්

P.422 සමහරක් and ඇතැමක 'some things' (2,1)
Note that although singular in form, these are plural in meaning.

Direct	සමහරක්	ඇතැමක් / ඇතමක්
Dative	සමහරකට	ඇතැමකට / ඇතමකට
Genitive	සමහරක	ඇතැමක / ඇතමක
Instrumental	සමහරකින්	ඇතැමකින් / ඇතමකින්

P.5 Indefinite - Correlative Pronouns (14,2)

P.51 Animate යමෙක් 'whoever, he who' (singular only)

Nominative	යමෙක්
Accusative	යමකු / යමෙකු
Dative	යමකුට / යමෙකුට
Genitive	යමකුගේ / යමෙකුගේ
Instrumental	යමකුගෙන් / යමෙකුගෙන්

P.52 Inanimate යමක් 'whatever, that which' (singular only)

Direct	යමක්
Dative	යමකට
Genitive	යමක
Instrumental	යමකින්

P.6 Inclusive Pronouns

P.61 Animate සියල්ලෝ 'everyone' (plural only)

Nominative	සියල්ලෝ
Accusative	සියල්ලන්
Dative	සියල්ලන්ට
Genitive	සියල්ලන්ගේ
Instrumental	සියල්ලන්ගෙන්

P.62 Inanimate සියල්ල 'everything' (1,13)

Direct	සියල්ල
Dative	සියල්ලට
Genitive	සියල්ලගේ
Instrumental	සියල්ලගෙන්

Note that සියල්ල although inanimate, takes the animate case affixes, but without the oblique -ක් preceding them.

P.7 Alternative Pronoun අනෙක් 'the other (person)', plural අන්‌‍‍‍

Q. QUASI-VERBS

Q.1 The quasi-verbs ඇති 'is, are', නැති '(is/are) not', යුතු 'must' and හැකි 'can' (9,4; 13,6.2) have some forms resembling those of verbs in appearance and use, but do not have all of the forms characteristic of verbs. In particular, they lack forms showing distinction in tense. The forms of these quasi-verbs are as follows:

Q.1.1 Simple Form

Quasi-verbs differ from verbs in that they have both agreeing and non-agreeing simple forms. The latter may be used with all persons and numbers without change in form.

Agreeing Forms:

ඇති	Singular	Plural
1st Person	ඇත්තෙමි	ඇත්තෙමු
2nd Person	ඇත්තෙහි	ඇත්තෙහු / ඇත්තහු / ඇත්හහු
3rd Person masc.	ඇත්තේය	ඇත්තෝය / ඇත්තහ / ඇත්හහ
3rd Person fem.	ඇත්හය / ඇත්තිය	

නැති	Singular	Plural
1st Person	නැත්තෙමි	නැත්තෙමු
2nd Person	නැත්තෙහි	නැත්තෙහු / නැත්තහු / නැත්හහු
3rd Person masc.	නැත්තේය	නැත්තෝය / නැත්තහ / නැත්හහ
3rd Person fem.	නැත්හය / නැත්තිය	

යුතු	Singular	Plural
1st Person	යුත්තෙමි	යුත්තෙමු
2nd Person	යුත්තෙහි	යුත්තෙහු / යුත්තහු / යුත්හහු
3rd Person masc.	යුත්තේය	යුත්තෝය / යුත්තහ / යුත්හහ
3rd Person fem.	යුත්හය / යුත්තිය	

36 Quasi-verbs

ඇති	Singular	Plural
1st Person	ඇත්තෙමි	ඇත්තෙවු
2nd Person	ඇත්තෙහි	ඇත්තෙහු / ඇත්තහු / ඇත්තාහු
3rd Person masc.	ඇත්තේය	ඇත්තෝය
3rd Person fem.	ඇත්තාය	ඇත්තෝය

Non-agreeing Forms:

Quasi-verb	Non-agreeing Simple Form
ඇති	ඇත / ඇතිය
නැති	නැත / නැතිය
යුතු	යුත (rare)/ යුතුය
ඇකි	ඇක / ඇකිය

Q.1.2 Other Forms

	ඇති	නැති	යුතු	ඇකි
Emphatic:	ඇත්තේ	නැත්තේ	යුත්තේ	ඇක්කේ
Adjectival:	ඇති	නැති	යුතු	ඇකි
Participial:	ඇතිව / ඇතුව	නැතිව / නැතුව	යුතුව	ඇකිව

Note: The form ඇතුව and නැතුව are also used in Colloquial Sinhala, and are less literary than the others.

Conditional:	ඇතොත් / ඇතහොත්	නැතොත් / නැතහොත්	_____	_____
Concessive:	ඇතත්	නැතත්	_____	_____

Agent Verbal Noun

Masculine	ඇත්තා	නැත්තා	යුත්තා	ඇක්කා
Feminine	ඇත්තී	නැත්තී	යුත්තී	ඇක්කී
Inanimate	ඇත්ත	නැත්ත	යුත්ත	ඇක්ක

Q.2 සැමති 'like' (9,5), also has some of the forms of a quasi-verb. The equivalent of the simple form of the verb is usually සැමති plus the predication marker ය used with all persons and numbers, but there are also agreeing forms as follows:

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	සැලැස්සෙමි	සැලැස්සෙමු
2nd Person	සැලැස්සෙහි	සැලැස්සෙහු / සැලැස්සහු / සැලැස්සාහු
3rd Person masc.	සැලැස්සේය	සැලැස්සේය / සැලැස්සත / සැලැස්සාත
3rd Person fem.	සැලැස්සීය	

Other forms of සැලසි are:

Emphatic: සැලැස්සේ

Note: This form is rare, and just සැලසි is usually used instead.

Participial: සැලසිව

V. VERB FORMS

Verbs are generally listed in dictionaries and glossaries under the present base (-නවා) form. This form is of very limited occurrence in Literary Sinhala, though it is widely used in Colloquial.

Only Literary Sinhala verb forms are dealt with here. Specifically Colloquial forms may be found in Colloquial Sinhalese, and there is a summary in the Appendix (vol. II, pp. 190-195).

V.1 Verb Stems and Classes

Literary Sinhala verbs have three stems from which other forms are made:

the present tense stem
the past tense stem (this has two forms: an ordinary and a short form)
the past participial stem

Verbs for which the latter two stems and the forms based on them can be predicted from the present tense stem are regular. Verbs for which at least one form is not so predictable are irregular.

The present tense stem is obtained by removing the -නවා of the present base form. For most verbs the resulting stem will have at least two syllables and end in one of the vowels -ැ , -ු , or -ි . Such verbs are Class 1, 2, or 3 according to the final vowel of the present stem.

Class 1: Stem in ැ: කපනවා 'cut', කරනවා 'do', etc.
Class 2: Stem in ු: අදිනවා 'pull', සිටිනවා 'be, remain', etc.
Class 3: Stem in ි: තේරෙනවා 'understand', වැටෙනවා 'fall', etc.

Some verbs have a present stem of one syllable. Most such monosyllabic verbs are irregular, but there is a very small regular class ending in ෑ or ෑ: කනවා 'eat', ගානවා 'rub', etc. These are described in V.23. Except for the latter, all regular verbs belong to one of the classes 1, 2, or 3 above. (The reverse is not true, however, since some irregular verbs also belong to these classes.)

The formation of regular verb forms is given in V.2, and irregular forms in V.3.

V.2 Regular Verbs

V.21 Formation of Tense and Participial Stems

V.211 Present Tense Stem

The present tense stem is obtained by removing the -නවා of the present base form as stated in V.1.

V.212 Past Tense Stems

There are two past tense stems in Literary Sinhala, the ordinary and the short form. The formation of both of these past tense stems involves, along with other changes, the following changes of vowels within the stem:

-ෘ- is changed to -ෑ- or -ේ- as follows:
-ෑ- in the first syllable (except in forms or කරමි) or before two consonants (i.e. where pronounced ā).
-ේ- otherwise, and in the first syllable of කරමි (i.e. where pronounced ē)

-ෟ-	is changed to	-ෑ
-ී-	is changed to	-ේ-
-ී-	is changed to	-ේ-
-ූ-	is changed to	-ෝ-
-ූ-	is changed to	-ෝ-

Vowel change can be said to apply to Class 3 verbs, but is actually irrelevant there, since those verbs always contain the kinds of vowels that result from the changes above.

V.212.1 Past tense ordinary stem

The past tense stem for regular verbs is formed as follows (6,1):

Class 1: Vowel change (V.121) and stem final vowel replaced by -ැවි. If the present stem ends in -ේ or -ෝ they are changed to -ේව- or alternatively -ෝවි (6,1):

Present Stem		Past Stem
කප-	cut	කැපුවි
කෙර-	make	කැරුවි
දරුවෝ-	bear, carry	දරිවුවි
කියා-	say	කිව්වි- / කිවුවි
කියවා-	read	කියෙව්වි- / කියෙවුවි

Verbs ending in ර may have an alternate past stem formed simply by changing -ර to -ළ without vowel change (15,5):

Present Stem		Past Stem
කර-	do	කළ-
හදාර-	study, memorize	හදාළ-

Class 2: Vowel change with stem-final -ු removed and the preceding consonant doubled. Note that half-nasal plus consonant doubles as full nasal plus consonant:

Present Stem		Past Stem
අදි-	pull	අැදිද්-
අඳි-	draw	අැඳිද්-

If the final consonant is one that does not double (usually ව, ණ, ර, ළ, ව) the stem final vowel is retained and -ය් is added:

Present Stem		Past Stem
අර-	open	අැරය්-
සිට-	be, remain	සිටිය්-

Class 3: The final -ෙ of the stem is replaced by -ෙණ් (sometimes -ෙන්):

Present Stem		Past Stem
තේරෙ-	understand	තේරැණ්-
වැටෙ-	fall	වැටුණ්-

Unless the short form is specifically called for, the ordinary form is meant when the past tense stem is required in forming verb forms.

V.212.2 Past tense short form stem

Literary Sinhala verbs have a past tense stem used in forming the past tense short form (V.221.3) and some other forms. It is made as follows:

1) Vowels within the stem are changed as usual.
2) The stem final vowel (of all classes) is dropped. Class 2 vowels do not double the final consonant.*

Present Stem		Past Stem
කප-	cut	කැප්-
අදි-	pull	අැද්-
වැටෙ-	fall	වැව්-

---

*Note that in L.S. 11,13, the vowels ා and ෑ appearing before the person-number endings are treated as part of the stem, resulting in two past tense short form stems for each verb, whereas here they are treated as part of the endings (V.221.3). The resultant forms are the same, but this system allows forms other than the past tense short simple form to be made from this stem.

For monosyllabic stems ending in -ු or -ූ the vowel is changed to -ෑ for all persons:

Present Stem		Past Stem
කෑ-	eat	කෑ
සූ-	rub	සෑ

V.213 Past Participial Stem (5,1)

The past participial stem is formed as follows:

Class 1: The final -ු of the present stem is lengthened to -ූ :

Present Stem		Past Stem
කප-	cut	කපූ
බල-	look	බලූ
සාද-	make	සාදූ

Note that the final vowel in කර- 'do' does not lengthen. Hence කර .

Class 2: Vowels in the stem are changed as for the past tense, and stem final -ු is changed to ු with no doubling of the preceding consonant:

Present Stem		Past Participial Stem
ඇදී-	pull	ඇද
ඇඳී-	draw	ඇඳ
සිටී-	be, remain	සිට

Class 3: The stem-final vowel -ී is changed to ී

Present Stem		Past Participial Stem
අඟෙව-	understand	අඟවී
වැටෙ-	fall	වැටී

V.22 Inflected Forms of Regular Verbs

The forms of regular verbs, based on the stems given in V.21, are given below. Only brief descriptions of their formation are given, with cross references to the section of Literary Sinhala in which they are discussed at length. At times, the description of formations will differ from that in Literary Sinhala, but the resulting forms will be the same. (This is because forms in

Literary Sinhala are more often based on other forms for pedagogical simplicity whereas here all forms are based on the three stems given in V.1.) Each form below is exemplified with one verb from each of the three regular classes.

Literary Sinhala verb forms divide into those which show person and number (Finite Forms) and those which do not (Non-finite Forms). In addition, some finite verb forms also show gender (Masculine, Feminine and Inanimate - 1,4.3; 2,6).

V.221 Finite Forms

V.221.1 Present Tense Simple Form

Present tense stem plus the following person-number endings (1,4; 8,2.21):

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	-මි	-මු
2nd Person	-ඔ	-ඹු
3rd Person	-යි	-ති

Note: (a) Verbs with a present stem in -ෙ or -ේ (Classes 2 and 3) have an alternate third person singular form which lengthens the stem vowel without adding යි (2,5).

(b) The first person singular ending also appears as -මි particularly in classical texts.

(c) The third person plural has an alternate form -ත්.

(d) Verbs with a stem ending in -ත්- add -ෙ- before the endings. Thus ගන්නවා 'take', etc.

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
	බල- look	අදි- pull	වැටෙ- fall
Singular			
1st Pers.	බලමි / බලමි	අදිමි / අදිමි	වැටෙමි / වැටෙමි
2nd Pers.	බලඔ	අදිඔ	වැටෙඔ
3rd Pers.	බලයි	අදියි / අදී	වැටෙයි / වැටේ
Plural			
1st Pers.	බලමු	අදිමු	වැටෙමු
2nd Pers.	බලඹු	අදිඹු	වැටෙඹු
3rd Pers.	බලති / බලත්	අදිති / අදිත්	වැටෙති / වැටෙත්

V.221.2 Past Tense Simple Form

Past tense stems plus one of the vowels -එ , -ී , -ා , -ි , plus the person-number endings so as to form endings as follows (6,1; 7,1.2; 8,2.22; 11,12):

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	-එ + මි = එමි	-එ + මු = එමු
2nd Person	-එ + හි = එහි	-ා + හු = ාහු
3rd Person masc.	-ී + ය = ීය	-ි + ය / -ා + ර = ිය / ාර
3rd Person fem.	-ා + ය = ාය	-ි + ය / -ා + ර = ිය / ාර

Note: (a) Class 3 verbs have alternate third person singular endings -ු and -ෑ. These are added directly to the stem and do not show gender. Thus either of them may replace -ීය or -ාය. When -ු is used the -ුණ් of the past stem may, optionally, be changed to -ුණී (see examples below) (11,14; 14,3).

(b) Irregular verbs with a past stem in a double consonant (ගත්ත්-, දුන්න්-) have an alternate third singular feminine form with -ී- rather than -ා-: ගත්තිය, දුන්නිය.

(c) Some authors use -ෑ- or -එ- before the -හු of the second plural (see examples below).

(d) Some authors use -ෑ- before -ර in the third plural (see examples below) (11,12).

(e) The third person endings with -ය sometimes appear without it.

(Examples of both අදි- and සිටි- are given for Class 2, since only the former shows doubling in the past.)

	Class 1	Class 2		Class 3	
	බල-	අදි-	සිටි-	වැටෙ-	
Singular					
1st Pers.	බැලුවෙමි	අැදිදෙමි	සිටියෙමි	වැටුණෙමි	
2nd Pers.	බැලුවෙහි	අැදිදෙහි	සිටියෙහි	වැටුණෙහි	
3rd Pers. masc.	බැලුවේය	අැදිදේය	සිටියේය	වැටුණේය	වැටුනි / වැටිනි / වැටුණ
3rd Pers. fem.	බැලුවාය	අැදිදුය	සිටියාය	වැටුණාය	වැටුනි / වැටිනි / වැටුණ

Plural				
1st Pers.	බැලුවෙමු	ඇද්දෙමු	සිටියෙමු	වැටුණෙමු
2nd Pers.	බැලුවහු /	ඇද්දහු /	සිටියාහු /	වැටුණහු /
	බැලුවතු /	ඇද්දතු /	සිටියතු /	වැටුණතු /
	බැලුවෙහු	ඇද්දෙහු	සිටියෙහු	වැටුණෙහු
3rd Pers.	බැලුවේය/	ඇද්දේය /	සිටියේය /	වැටුණේය /
	බැලුවාය /	ඇද්දාය /	සිටියාය /	වැටුණාය /
	බැලුවය	ඇද්දය	සිටියය	වැටුණය

V.221.3 Past Tense Short Form

Past tense short form stem (V.212.2) plus one of the vowels -ඊ- or -ඌ- plus the person-number endings so as to form endingsas follows:

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	-ඊ+මි= ඊමි	-ඊ+මු= ඊමු
2nd Person	-ඊ+හි= ඊහි	-ඌ+හු= ඌහු
3rd Person	-ඊ+ය= ඊය	-ඌ+ය= ඌය

Note: (a) The third person singular ending sometimes appears without -ය.

(b) Those monosyllabic stems with the past short form stem ending in a vowel add the endings without -ඊ- or -ඌ- . Thus කෑවා has කෑමි etc.

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
	බල-	අදි-	වැට-
Singular			
1st Pers.	බැලීමි	අදිමි	වැටිමි
2nd Pers.	බැලීහි	අදිහි	වැටිහි
3rd Pers.	බැලීය / බැලී	අදිය / අදි	වැටිය / වැටි
Plural			
1st Pers.	බැලීමු	අදිමු	වැටිමු
2nd Pers.	බැලුහු	අදුහු	වැටුහු
3rd Pers.	බැලූය	අදූය	වැටූය

V.221.4 Future Tense (12,2)

Present tense stem plus න්න් plus one of the vowels -එ , -ී , -ෑ , -ේ , -ී , plus the person-number endings so as to form endings as follows:*

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	-එ + මි = එමි	-එ + මු = එමු
2nd Person	-එ + හි = එහි	-ආ + හු / -ෑ + හු / -එ + හු = ආහු / ෑහු / එහු
3rd Person masc.	-ී + ය = ීය	-ි + ය / -ා + හ = ිය / ාහ
3rd Person fem.	-ා + ය / -ේ + ය = ාය / ේය	-ි + ය / -ා + හ = ිය / ාහ

Note that, except for the third person feminine alternate with -ේ- these endings are the same as those for the past (V.221.2).

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
	බල-	අදී-	වැටෙ-
Singular			
1st Pers.	බලන්නෙමි	අදින්නෙමි	වැටෙන්නෙමි
2nd Pers.	බලන්නෙහි	අදින්නෙහි	වැටෙන්නෙහි
3rd Pers. masc.	බලන්නේය	අදින්නේය	වැටෙන්නේය
fem.	බලන්නාය / බලන්නිය	අදින්නාය / අදින්නිය	වැටෙන්නාය / වැටෙන්නිය
Plural			
1st Pers.	බලන්නෙමු	අදින්නෙමු	වැටෙන්නෙමු
2nd Pers.	බලන්නාහු / බලන්නහු / බලන්නෙහු	අදින්නාහු / අදින්නහු / අදින්නෙහු	වැටෙන්නාහු / වැටෙන්නහු / වැටෙන්නෙහු
3rd Pers.	බලන්නෝය / බලන්නාහ	අදින්නෝය / අදින්නාහ	වැටෙන්නෝය / වැටෙන්නාහ

*In L.S. 12,2, the future is formed by replacing the -ී of the present emphatic form by these endings, with the same result.

V.221.5 Optative

Present tense stem plus the following person-number endings (12,3):

	Singular		Plural
1st Person	-මි		-මෝ
2nd Person	-හි		-හු
3rd Person	-ි	(with lengthening of the preceding vowel)	-ත්

Note: There are alternative forms of the optative, made by simply affixing -ි to the present tense simple forms (V.221.1). For Class 2 and 3 verbs, the -ා- and -ී- alternates of the present tense are used, and for all classes the -ත් alternate of the third plural is used, resulting in forms identical with the above. Note that for second person forms also, this formation will result in forms identical with the above.

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
	ඇල-	අදි-	වැටෙ-
Singular			
1st Pers.	ඇලමි / ඇලම	අදිමි / අදිම	වැටෙමි
2nd Pers.	ඇලහි	අදිහි	වැටෙහි
3rd Pers.	ඇලෑ / ඇලයි	අදි	වැටේ
Plural			
1st Pers.	ඇලමෝ / ඇලමු	අදිමෝ / අදිමු	වැටෙමෝ / වැටෙමු
2nd Pers.	ඇලහු	අදිහු	වැටෙහු
3rd Pers.	ඇලත්	අදිත්	වැටෙත්

V.221.6 Familiar Imperative (8,2.3)

The Familiar Imperative occurs only in the second person and has two forms in the singular:

Form 1:

Class 1: Same as the present stem
Class 2: Present tense stem vowel -ු replaced by -ූ
Class 3: Present tense stem vowel -ේ replaced by -ුය

Note: (a) Those irregular verbs with a present stem in -ෙ (ගමි- etc.) behave like Class 2 verbs.

(b) Irregular monosyllabic stem verbs ending in -ෑ- (දා- etc.) lengthen it to -ෑෝ.

(c) Irregular monosyllabic verbs ending in -ෑෝ, use the present stem.

Form 2:

Classes 1 and 2: Form 1 plus -ව.

Class 3: Present tense stem plus -ව . Some authors lengthen the stem final -ව- before -ව.

Note: (a) Irregular verbs with present stem in -ෙ again behave like Class 2.

(b) Irregular verbs which lengthen the vowel in Form 1 do not do so in Form 2.

Plural:

All classes: Present tense stem plus -වි (or -වු).

Note: Class 3 has an alternate which adds -වි (or -වු) to Form 1 of the singular.

	Singular		Plural
	Form 1	Form 2	
class 1			
බැ-	බැ	බැව	බැවි (බැවු)
Class 2			
අදි-	අදී	අදුව	අදිවි (අදිවු)
Class 3			
වැටෙ-	වැටිය	වැටෙව / වැටේව	වැටෙවි (වැටෙවු) / වැටියව් (වැටියවු)
Irregulars mentioned above:			
ද-	දා	දව	දවි (දවු)
යා-	යා	යාව	යාවි (යාවු)
ගන්-	ගනු	ගනුව	ගනිවි (ගනිවු)

V.222 Non-finite Forms

V.222.1 Present Emphatic Form (2,4; 13,8)

Present tense stem plus -න්නේ or -නුයේ

	Present Stem	Present Emphatic
Class 1	බල-	බලන්නේ / බලනවේ
Class 2	අදි-	අදින්නේ / අදිනවේ
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටෙන්නේ / වැටෙනවේ

V.222.2 Past Emphatic Form (6,1.2; 15,3)

Past tense stem plus -ේ

Note: Class 1 verbs have an alternate form which changes the -ි of the past stem to -් when adding -ේ. With this alternate, the preceding -ැ- may, optionally, be lengthened.

	Present Stem	Past Stem	Past Emphatic
Class 1	බල-	බැලුවි-	බැලුවේ / බැලුවේ / බැලුවේ
Class 2	අදි-	අැදිද්-	අැදිදේ
	සිටි-	සිටිය්-	සිටියේ
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටුණ්-	වැටුණේ

V.222.3 Present Tense Verbal Adjective (10,3)

Present tense stem plus -න or -නා

Note: Monosyllabic stems ending in a short vowel (න-, ගා- etc.) have only the -න form.

	Present Stem	Present Verbal Adjective
Class 1	බල-	බලන / බලනා
Class 2	අදි-	අදින / අදිනා
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටෙන / වැටෙනා
Monosyllabic, Short Vowel	න-	නන

V.222.4 Past Tense Verbal Adjective (7,3)

The past tense verbal adjective has two forms: the General and the Pre-nominal:

General form:

Past tense stem plus -ු

Pre-nominal Form:

Class 1: Past tense stem with -වී removed and -ෙ- lengthened to -ේ

Class 2: For those which double the consonant, same as the past general form. For those which do not double the consonant, -ය of the general form is removed.

Class 3: Past tense stem plus -ෙ

	Present stem	Past Stem	General Form	Pre-nominal Form
Class 1	බල-	බැලුව-	බැලුව	බැලූ
Class 2	අදි-	අැද්ද-	අැද්ද	අැද්ද
	සිටි-	සිටිය-	සිටිය	සිටි
Class 3	වැෙට-	වැටුණ-	වැටුණ	වැටුණු

V.222.5 Action (-ීම) Verbal Noun

Past tense, short form stem plus -ීම

Note: There is a less common alternant with -ඉද්ද rather than -ීම

	Present Stem	Past Short Form Stem	Verbal Noun
Class 1	බල-	බැඳ	බැඳීම / බැඳීද්ද
Class 2	අදි-	අැද	අැදීම / අැදීද්ද
Class 3	වැෙට-	වැට	වැටීම / වැටීද්ද

V.222.6 Agent Verbal Noun (11,10)

Present tense stem plus the following affixes:

Animate Masculine: -න්නා
Animate Feminine: -න්නී
Inanimate: -න්න

	Present Stem	Verbal Noun Masculine	Feminine	Inanimate
class 1	බල-	බලන්නා	බලන්නී	බලන්න
Class 2	අදි-	අදින්නා	අදින්නී	අදින්න
Class 3	වැෙට-	වැෙටන්නා	වැෙටන්නී	වැෙටන්න

V.222.7 Infinitive

Present stem plus -න්නට

Note: Notice that the Literary infinitive is actually the dative case of the inanimate agent verbal noun (V.222.6). There is an alternate form in -න්ට and the Colloquial form -න්න is also sometimes encountered in written works.

	Present Stem	Colloquial Infinitive	Literary Infinitive
Class 1	බල-	බලන්න	බලන්නට / බලන්ට
Class 2	අදි-	අදින්න	අදින්නට / අදින්ට
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටෙන්න	වැටෙන්නට / වැටෙන්ට

V.222.8 Concurrent Participle (5,2)

Present tense stem plus -මින්

	Present Stem	Concurrent Participle
Class 1	බල-	බලමින්
Class 2	අදි-	අදිමින්
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටෙමින්

V.222.9 Absolute Participle (12,4)

Present tense stem plus -ත්

	Present Stem	Absolute Participle
Class 1	බල-	බලත්
Class 2	අදි-	අදිත්
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටෙත්

V.222.10 Passive Participle (4,6)

Present tense stem plus -යු

Note: Those irregular verbs with stems in -ත් drop it when -යු is added. Thus යන්(නවා) has ගියු.

	Present Stem	Passive Participle
Class 1	බල-	බලනු
Class 2	දෙ-	දෙනු
Class 3	වැඩ-	වැඩුණු

V.222.11 Potential Participle

Past tense short form stem plus -ඉය

Note: Class 2 verbs have an alternate identical to the past tense verbal adjective (V.222.4).

	Present Stem	Past Short Form Stem	Potential Participle
Class 1	බල-	බැල්-	බැලිය
Class 2	දෙ-	දැ-	දැය
Class 3	වැඩ-	වැටී-	වැටිය

V.222.12 Present Participle (13,4)

Present tense stem plus -න

	Present Stem	Present Participle
Class 1	බල-	බලන
Class 2	දෙ-	දෙන
Class 3	වැඩ-	වැඩන

V.222.13 Past Participle (5,1)

Class 1: Final -ෙ of present stem lengthened to -ෝ
Class 2: Vowels within stem changed as for past tense; stem final -ඉ replaced by -ෙ (i.e. equivalent to the past tense short form plus -ෙ).
Class 3: Final -ඩ of present stem replaced by ඳ

	Present Stem	Past Participle
Class 1	බල-	බලා
Class 2	දෙ-	දැද
Class 3	වැඩ-	වැඳ

V.222.14 Reduplicated Form (10,6)

Past participle (V.222.13) doubled. If the final vowel of the first occurrence is long, it is shortened.

	Present Stem	Past Participle	Reduplicated Form
Class 1	බල-	බලා	බලබලා
Class 2	අදි-	අැද	අැදඅැද
Class 3	වැඩ-	වැට	වැටවැට

V.222.15 Present Progressive Participle (12,1)

Present tense stem plus -න්න් plus the following gender-number endings:

	Singular	Plural
Inanimate	-ී	= Singular
Masculine	-ී	-ි / -අු / -ාු
Feminine	-ී- / -ා	-ි / -අු / -ාු

Note: Notice that the masculine-inanimate form is the same as the present emphatic form (V.222.1). The අු form is less common.

Class 1 බල-

	Singular	Plural
Inanimate	බලන්නේ	බලන්නේ
Masculine	බලන්නේ	බලන්නෝ / බලන්නු / බලන්නාු
Feminine	බලන්නී / බලන්නා	බලන්නෝ / බලන්නු / බලන්නාු

Class 2 අදි-

	Singular	Plural
Inanimate	අදින්නේ	අදින්නේ
Masculine	අදින්නේ	අදින්නෝ / අදින්නු / අදින්නාු
Feminine	අදින්නී / අදින්නා	අදින්නෝ / අදින්නු / අදින්නාු

Class 3 වැටෙ-

	Singular	Plural
Inanimate	වැටෙන්නේ	වැටෙන්නේ
Masculine	වැටෙන්නේ	වැටෙන්නෝ / වැටෙන්නහු / වැටෙන්නාහු
Feminine	වැටෙන්නී / වැටෙන්නා	වැටෙන්නෝ / වැටෙන්නහු / වැටෙන්නාහු

V.222.16 Past Progressive Participle (12,1)

Past tense stem plus the following gender-number endings:

	Singular	Plural
Inanimate, Masculine	-ී	= Singular
Feminine	-ා	-ී / -අහු / -ාහු

Note: Notice that the masculine-neuter form is the same as the past emphatic form (V.222.2). The -අහු form is less common.

Class 1 බල-

	Singular	Plural
Inanimate	බැලුවේ	බැලුවේ
Masculine	බැලුවේ	බැලුවෝ / බැලුවහු / බැලුවාහු
Feminine	බැලුවා	බැලුවෝ / බැලුවහු / බැලුවාහු

Class 2 අදි-

	Singular	Plural
Inanimate	ඇද්දේ	ඇද්දේ
Masculine	ඇද්දේ	ඇද්දෝ / ඇද්දහු / ඇද්දාහු
Feminine	ඇද්දා	ඇද්දෝ / ඇද්දහු / ඇද්දාහු

Class 3 වැටෙ-

	Singular	Plural
Inanimate	වැටුණේ	වැටුණේ
Masculine	වැටුණේ	වැටුණෝ / වැටුණහු / වැටුණාහු
Feminine	වැටුණා	වැටුණෝ / වැටුණහු / වැටුණාහු

V.222.17 Present Conditional (13,6)

The present conditional occurs in two forms. They are alternates but the second is more common:

Form 1: Present participle (V.222.12) plus -නොත්
Form 2: Present stem plus -නොත්

	Present Stem	Form 1	Form 2
Class 1	බල-	බලනොත්	බලනොත්
Class 2	අදි-	අදිනොත්	අදිනොත්
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටෙනොත්	වැටෙනොත්

V.222.18 Past Conditional (7,14)

General form of the past tense verbal adjective (V.222.4) plus -නොත්

Note: The Colloquial form with the past tense stem plus -ඔත් may also be encountered in written works.

	Present Stem	Past-verbal Adj (General Form)	Lit. Past Conditional	Coll. Past Conditional
Class 1	බල-	බැලුව	බැලුවනොත්	බැලුවොත්
Class 2	අදි-	ඇද්ද	ඇද්දනොත්	ඇද්දෙත්
	සිටි-	සිටිය	සිටියනොත්	සිටියොත්
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටුණ	වැටුණනොත්	වැටුණොත්

V.222.19 Present Concessive (13,7)

Present tense stem plus -නත් , -නද , -නදු ,or -නුදු

Note: The first three alternates are equivalent in form to the present participle (V.222.12) plus -ත් , -ද , or -දු

	Present Stem	Present Concessive
Class 1	බල-	බලනත් / බලනද / බලනදු / බලනුදු
Class 2	අදි-	අදිනත් / අදිනද / අදිනදු / අදිනුදු
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටෙනත් / වැටෙනද / වැටෙනදු / වැටෙනුදු

V.222.20 Past Concessive (11,1)

Past tense stem plus -ඇත් , -ඇද , or -ඇදු

Note: These forms are equivalent in form to the general form of the past tense verbal adjective plus -ත් , -ද , or -දු

	Present Stem	Past Stem	Past Concessive
Class 1	බල-	බැලුව්	බැලුවත් / බැලුවද / බැලුවදු
Class 2	අදි-	ඇද්ද්	ඇද්දත් / ඇද්දද / ඇද්දදු
	සිටි-	සිටිය්	සිටියත් / සිටියද / සිටියදු
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටුණ්	වැටුණත් / වැටුණද / වැටුණදු

V.222.21 සේක Honorific Form (10,10)

Present tense: present tense verbal adjective (V.222.3) plus සේක

Past tense: general or prenominal form of the past tense verbal adjective (V.222.4) plus සේක

Note: The prenominal form is most frequently used.

	Present Stem	Present සේක Form	Past සේක Form
Class 1	බල-	බලන සේක	බැලූ සේක / බැලුව සේක
Class 2	අදි-	අදින සේක	ඇද්ද සේක
	සිටි-	සිටින සේක	සිටි සේක / සිටිය සේක
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටෙන සේක	වැටුණු සේක / වැටුණ සේක

V.222.22 මැනව Polite Imperative (8,2.4; 13,10)

General form of the past tense verbal adjective plus මැනව , මැනවි or මැන .

	Present Stem	Imperative
Class 1	බල-	බැලුව මැනව / -මැනවි / -මැන
Class 2	අදි-	ඇද්ද මැනව / -මැනවි / -මැන
	සිටි-	සිටිය මැනව / -මැනවි / -මැන
Class 3	වැටෙ-	වැටුණ මැනව / -මැනවි / -මැන

Note: There is an alternate form made with the passive participle plus මැනව , මැනවි , or මැන. Hence: බලනු මැනව , අදිනු මැනව , සිටිනු මැනව , වැටෙනු මැනව etc.

V.23 Monosyllabic Verbs Ending in -ඇ or -ඈ (The කනවා and යනවා Type)

This small class includes කනවා 'eat', දනවා 'burn' (intransitive), යනවා 'rub', සනවා 'plow', and has present tense, past tense and past participial stems formed as follows:

Present tense stem: Formed in the usual manner by removing the -නවා of the present tense base form: ක (කනවා), ය (යනවා), etc.

Past tense stem: -ඇ or -ඈ are both changed to -ඇ් and -ව්- is added to make the ordinary form. The short form lacks the -ව්- :

Present Tense Stem	Past Tense Stem	Short Form
ක-	කෑව්-	කෑ
ය-	යෑව්-	යෑ

Past participial stem: For stems in -ඈ, the same as the present tense stem. Stems in -ඇ lengthen it to -ඈ :

Present Tense Stem	Past Participial Stem
ක-	කා-
ය-	යා-

The following forms involve some special features in their formation from the stems above:

The Past Tense Short Form adds the person-number endings (V.221.3) directly to the short form stem. Thus, for කනවා :

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	කෑමි	කෑමු
2nd Person	කෑයි	කෑයු
3rd Person (masc and fem)	කෑය	කෑහ

The Past Tense Emphatic Form has an alternate which changes the -ව් of the past stem to -ය්- when adding ඒ: කෑවේ or කෑයේ : යෑවේ or යෑයේ.

The Familiar Imperative, Form 1, is the same as the past participial stem: කා, යා, etc. Form 2 adds -ව to the present stem: කව, යව ; the plural adds ව් or වු to the present stem, as for other verbs (V.221.6): කව් or කවු ; යව් or යවු.

The Reduplicated Form shortens the first vowel, as for other verbs (V.221.14), even for those vowels with long -ඈ in the present stem: කකා, යයා etc.

The Potential Participle is the same as the past tense short form stem, or alternatively, adds -ව to that stem: කෑ or කෑව, යෑ or යෑව.

The Action Verbal Noun adds -ම rather than -ීම (V.222.5) to the past tense short form stem: කෑම , ගෑම etc.

Other forms are made in the usual manner from the tense and participial stems. Thus present tense (1st person) කමි , යමි past tense කෑවෙමි , ගෑවෙමි ; future කන්නෙමි, යන්නෙමි, etc.

V.3 Irregular Verbs

In general, the procedure followed here is to give only those forms which are irregular, though if a verb has regular and irregular alternate forms, that fact is noted. Where any of the verb stems (see V.1) and all the forms derived from it are irregular, only the stem and a few sample forms, as stated below, are given. Other forms are made in the usual way from the stem unless specifically noted. Before consulting individual entries, the following points of organization regarding specific stems should be noted:

Present tense stem: Almost all Sinhala verbs are regular in the present tense. Thus the present tense stem is given only if it is not the same as the base form with -නවා removed. If any specific form is irregular (i.e. not derived from the present stem in the usual way) it will be given.

Past tense stem: Most irregular verbs are irregular in the past tense. For each such verb, the past tense stem is given, followed by the first person singular as a sample form. The emphatic form is also given, since it sometimes has variants not directly formed from the past stem. Other forms, unless specifically given, are made in the usual way from the stem.

Past tense short form stem: For regular verbs, the past tense short form stem forms the base for the past tense short form (V.221.3) and the potential participle (V.222.11). For irregular verbs, these forms often involve complications such that it is difficult to state a short form stem and simple rules. Thus these forms, if irregular, are given in their entirety.

Participial stems: Where the participial stem and other forms based on it are not formed regularly from the present stem, the forms are given.

Verbs are listed in alphabetical order.

උපදිනවා 'be born'

Past stem: ඉපදුන්- or උපන්න්- : thus ඉපදුනෙමි or උපන්නෙමි ; Emphatic: ඉපදුනේ or උපන්නේ .

Past short form:	උපනිමි	උපනිමු
	උපනිහි	උපන්හු
	උපනි	උපන්හ

Past participle: ඉපිද or ඉපදී (also ඉපැද)

Potential participle: ඉපදිය

Reduplicated form: ඉහිද ඉහිද or ඉහදි ඉහදි (or ඉහෑද ඉහෑද)

ඉන්නවා 'be, remain'. See හිඳිනවා

එනවා 'come'

Past stem: ආව- : Emphatic: ආවෙමි , ආවේ

Past short form (stem ආ-):	ආමි	ආමු
	ආහි	ආහු
	ආය	ආහ

Past verbal adjective general: ආව , අව

Past verbal adjective prenominal: ආ

Past participle: අවුත් , ඇවිත් , වුත් , අවුදින්

Potential participle: ආ or ඉය

කනවා 'eat'. See under "Monosyllabic Stems" (V.23)

කරනවා 'do'

කරනවා has both regular forms (once we take account of the ෙ in the first syllable) and irregular ones.

Past stem: කළ- and කෙළ- in addition to regular කෙරෑව- : thus කළෙමි , කෙළෙමි and කෙරෑවෙමි; Emphatic: කළේ , කෙළේ and කෙරෑවේ , කෙරෑයේ , කෙරෑයේ.

Past stem: කොළ- in 3rd plural කොළෝය

Past tense short form: කෙරී- (as in කෙරී-මි, කෙරී-මු etc.)

Past participle: කර , කොට , කැර

Past verbal adjective general: කෙරෑව , කළ

Past verbal adjective prenominal: කෙරෑ , කළ

Potential participle: කෙරිය , කළ

Reduplicated form: කර කර

කියනවා say, tell'

කියනවා has both regular and irregular forms.

Past stem: කිව- in addition to regular කියව-, කිවිව-: thus කිවෙමි , කියවෙමි ,

and කිව්වෙමි ; Emphatic: කිවේ , කියේ , කිවුවේ , කිවුවේ , කිවුයේ , කිව්වේ .

Past short form:	කිමි	කිමු
	කිහි	කිහු
	කිය	කිහ

Past verbal adjective general: කිව්ව , කිවුව , කිව

Past verbal adjective prenominal: කිවු , කි

Past participle: කියා

Potential participle: කිය , කිව , කියැ

Reduplicated form: කිය කියා

ගන්නවා 'take, get'

Present stem: ගනි thus ගනිමි , ගනිහි etc.

Present participle: ගනිත

Present verbal adjective: ගන්න , ගන්නා

Present emphatic: ගන්නේ , ගනුයේ

Passive participle: ගනු

Past stem: ගත්ත්-: ගත්තෙමි ; Emphatic: ගත්තේ. The third person feminine has an alternate ගත්තිය along with expected ගත්තාය (V.221.2)

Past short form (stems ගත් and ගති):	ගතිමි	ගතිමු
	ගතිහි, ගත්හි	ගත්හු
	ගති	ගත්හ

Past verbal adjective general: ගත්ත , ගත

Past verbal adjective prenominal: ගත්

Past participle: ගෙන , ඒගෙන

Potential participle: ගත

යනවා 'rub'. See under "Monosyllabic Stems" (V.23)

සිටෙනවා 'be, exist'

Past tense third person singular: හුණි besides regular සිටුනි , සිටිහි , and සිටින

Past verbal adjective prenominal: තිබූ , තුබූ , තුබුණු , තිබුණු

දකිනවා 'see'

Past stem: irregular දුටුවි- as well as regular දැක්ක්-:thus දුටුවෙමි , දැක්කෙමි ; Emphatic: දුටුවේ , දුටුයේ , දැක්කේ.

Past short form:	දිටිමි	දිටිමු
	දිටිහි	දුටුහු
	දිටිය	දුටුය

Past verbal adjective general: දුටුවා , දැක්ක

Past verbal adjective prenominal: දුටු , දැක්ක

Past participle: දැක

Past progressive participle: දුටුවේ (fem දුටුවා) in addition to regular දැක්කේ (දැක්කා)

දහවා 'burn'. See under "Monosyllabic Stems" (V.23)

දන්නවා 'know'

Present stem: දනී thus දනිමි , දනිහි etc.

Present participle: දනිත

Present verbal adjective: දන්න , දන්නා

Past stem: දන්ද්-: දන්නෙමි ; Emphatic: දන්නේ. The third person feminine has an alternate දන්දිය along with expected දන්නාය (V.221.2)

Past short form:	දනිමි	දනිමු
	දනිහි , දන්හි	දන්හු
	දනී	දන්ය

Past verbal adjective general: දත

Past verbal adjective prenominal: දත්

Past participle: දැත

Potential participle: දත

දෙනවා 'give'

Past stem: දුන්න්-: දුන්නෙමි ; Emphatic: දුන්නේ. The third person feminine has an alternate දුන්නිය along with expected දුන්නාය (V.221.2)

Past short form:	දිමි, දිමි, දුමි	දුමු
	දුමිහි, දුන්හි	දුමුහු
	දුමි, දිමි, දිය, දින්	දුන්හ

Past verbal adjective general: දුන්න , දුන

Past verbal adjective prenominal: දුන්නු , දුන්

Past participle: දී

Potential participle: දිය

පැමිණෙනවා 'arrive'

Past stem: පැමුණුන්- or පැමිණියි-: thus පැමුණුනෙමි or පැමිණියෙමි ; Emphatic: පැමුණුනේ , පැමිණියේ .

Past verbal adjective general: පැමුණුන , පැමිණිය

Past verbal adjective prenominal: පත් as well as පැමුණුනු , පැමිණි

Past participle: පැමිණ , පැමිණි

Potential participle: පැමිණිය

බොනවා 'drink'

Past stem: බිවිවි- or බිවි- : thus බිවිවෙමි or බිවෙමි ; Emphatic: බිවිවේ , බිවුවේ , බිවේ .

Past short form:	බිමි	බිමු
	බිහි	බිහු
	බි , බිය	බිහ

Past verbal adjective general: බිවිව , බිවුව , බිව

Past verbal adjective prenominal: බිවු , බිවි

Past participle: බි

Potential participle: බිය , බිව , also පිය and පිව

යනවා 'go'

Past stem: ගිය්-: ගියෙමි;Emphatic: ගියේ .

No past short form

Past verbal adjective general and prenominal: ගිය

Past participle: ගොස් , ගොසින් (Colloq. ගිහින් , ගිහිල්ලා)

Potential participle: ගිය

ලබනවා 'receive, get'

has both regular and irregular forms.

Past stem: ලැබ්- in addition to regular ලැබුව්- : thus ලැබ්බෙමි and ලැබුවෙමි ; Emphatic: ලැබ්බේ and ලැබුවේ. The third person feminine has an alternant ලැබ්බිය along with expected ලැබ්බය (V.221.2)

Past short form:	ලැබිමි , ලැබිමි	ලැබිමු , ලැබිමු
	ලැබිහි , ලැබිහි , ලැබ්හි	ලැබුහු , ලැබුහු , ලැබ්හු
	ලැබී , ලැබී	ලැබුය , ලැබය , ලැබ්ය

Past verbal adjective general: ලැබුව , ලැබ

Past verbal adjective prenominal: ලැබූ , ලැබ්

Past participle: ලබා

Potential participle: ලැබිය , ලැබ

ලැබෙනවා 'receive, get'

Past participle: ලැබ besides regular ලැබී

වදරනවා 'say, speak, preach (honorific)'

Past stem: වදාළ්- in addition to regular වැදැරැව්- :thus වදාළෙමි or වැදැරැවෙමි ; Emphatic: වදාළේ or වැදැරැවේ .

Past verbal adjective general: වැදැරැව or වදාළ

Past verbal adjective prenominal: වැදැරූ or වදාළ

Potential participle: වදාළ or වැදැරිය

වසනවා 'live, dwell'

Past stem: විසුවි-: විසුවෙමි ; Emphatic: විසුවේ , විසුයේ , විසුයේ .

Past short form:	විසිමි	විසිමු
	විසිහි	විසුහු
	විසිය , විසි	විසුහ

Past verbal adjective general: විසුව

Past verbal adjective prenominal: විසු

Past participle: වැස , වසා

Potential participle: විසිය

වෙනවා 'be, become'

Present emphatic: වන්නේ or වනුයේ in addition to වෙන්නේ or වෙනුයේ

Present verbal adjective: වන in addition to regular වෙන

Present participle: වන in addition to regular වෙන

Passive participle: වනු in addition to regular වෙනු

Past stem: වුවි- , වුය්- , වුන්- to give a number of alternate forms as follows:

Singular

1st person	වුවෙමි , වුයෙමි , වුනෙමි
2nd person	වුවෙහි , වුයෙහි , වුනෙහි
3rd person masc	වුවේය , වුයේය , වුනේය
fem	වුවාය , වුනාය

Plural

1st person	වුවෙමු , වුයෙමු , වුනෙමු
2nd person	වුවෙහු , වුයෙහු , වුවහු , වුවාහු , වුනාහු
3rd person	වුවෝය , වුවත , වුවාත , වුනෝය , වන්ත

Past emphatic: වුවේ , වුයේ , වුනේ

Past short form: වීමි වීවු

වීහි වුහු

වීය වූහ

Past verbal adjective general: වූව, වූන

Past verbal adjective prenominal: වූ, වූහු, වන්

Past participle: වී, ව

Past progressive participle: වූවේ or වූනේ (rem වූවා or වූනා)

Potential participle: විය

සානවා 'plow'. See under "Monosyllabic Stems" (V.23)

හදාරනවා 'study, train (in)' Like වදාරනවා (q.v.)

හිඳිනවා 'be, remain' (= ඉන්නවා)

Past stem: හුන්න්- or උන්න්- thus හුන්නෙමි or උන්නෙමි; Emphatic: හුන්නේ or උන්නේ. The third person feminine has alternates හුන්නිය/උන්නිය along with expected හුන්නාය/උන්නාය.

Past short form: හුනිමි, උනිමි හුනිවු, උනිවු

හුනිහි, හුන්හි, උනිහි, උන්හි හුන්හු, උන්හු

හුනි, උනි හුන්හ, උන්හ

Past verbal adjective general: උන්න

Past verbal adjective prenominal: හුන්, උන්

Past participle: හිඳ, ඉඳ

Potential participle: හිඳිය, ඉඳිය

W. THE SINHALA WRITING SYSTEM -- A GUIDE TO TRANSLITERATION

The following sections are intended for use in transliterating Sinhala script into the Roman alphabet. They do not deal with pronunciation, for which the appropriate section of Fairbanks, Gair and De Silva, Colloquial Sinhalese may be consulted, specifically the section on the writing system and the Introduction. It should be mentioned, however, that aspirated consonants are generally not distinguished from their unaspirated counterparts in reading Sinhala aloud, although some people may attempt to do so, with varying consistency, in formal situations. Also, ඬ (ṅ) and ඹ (ṃ) are never distinguished in pronunciation, nor are ළ (l) and ෆ (ḷ), but are pronounced as the first member of each pair. One peculiarity of reading pronunciation is that though ඇ may represent either /a/ or /aa/ in Colloquial Sinhala (Colloquial Sinhalese 7,12.4), some people may render it as /aa/ in reading Literary Sinhala aloud, even where it would represent Colloquial /a/. Thus මාමාට 'maternal uncle (dative)' is Colloquial /maamaTə/, but may be read aloud as /maamaaTə/. Short ඇ however, is rendered as /a/ or /ə/ according to the same rules as in Colloquial (Colloquial Sinhalese 5,5.1; 6,12).

This guide has the following sections:

W.1 General Principles
W.2 Basic Symbols
  W.21 Consonants
  W.22 Vowels
  W.23 Mixed or Combined Symbols
W.3 Modifications
W.4 The Sinhala Alphabetical Order
W.5 A Finder List
W.6 A Chart of Consonant-Vowel Combinations

The finder list has the basic symbols and some combined symbols arranged according to their general similarity of shape, without regard to alphabetical order or what they represent. It has been designed to help one identify an unfamiliar symbol that he encounters in a text or to distinguish between symbols that resemble each other in shape.

Symbols are given here in their careful handwritten form, but in listing symbols, the typed forms are given for comparison (except in those cases where the symbols are not found on the typewriter).

W.1 General Principles

The Sinhala writing system is used primarily for writing Sinhala, the official language of Sri Lanka. It is also used in that country for writing Pali, the canonical language of Theravada Buddhism and sometimes Sanskrit. It is essentially an alphabet, but like other systems derived from an ancient Indian system, differs from those based on the Roman alphabet in some particulars, most noticeably the differential treatment given to consonants and vowels. There are three main types of symbols in the Sinhala writing system:

1. Basic Consonant Symbols
2. Basic Vowel Symbols
3. Modifications

Modifications are written above, below, or to the right or left of the basic symbols to which they pertain, so that a basic symbol is like a nucleus with the modifications as satellites. Consonants are almost always written with basic consonant symbols, though there are a few modifications that represent consonants. Vowels, however, with virtually no exception, are written with basic symbols only if they begin a word, otherwise with modifications applied to the symbol representing the consonant they follow. To illustrate, using Roman capitals as basic symbols and small letters as modifications, it is as if 'ego' were spelled EG_O and 'solo' S_OL_O. One other important feature is that there is one vowel, in this case a, that is automatically implied by any basic consonant symbol unless it is either removed by a special modification used for that purpose or displaced by a modification represented by another vowel. To continue our examples, using * as the 'a'-removing modification, la would be L but lo would be L_O, while al would be AL*. Similarly pat, pit and pet might be PT*, and P_iT* and P_eT*, while sofa and ida would be S_OF and ID.

W.2 Basic Symbols

W.21 Basic Consonant Symbols form the skeleton of the writing system. A basic consonant symbol unless specially marked always transliterates to a consonant followed by the vowel a. Hence ක is ka, ස is sa etc. In some cases there are common alternates, and these are joined by commas.

ක ka	ඛ kha	ග ga	ඝ gha	ඞ ṅa, ṅa
ච ca	ඡ cha	ජ ja	ඣ jha	ඤ ña
ට ṭa	ඨ ṭha	ඩ ḍa	ඪ ḍha	ණ ṇa
ත ta	ථ tha	ද da	ධ dha	න na
ප pa	ඵ pha	බ ba	භ bha	ම ma

ය ya	ර ra	ල la	ව va
ශ śa	ෂ ṣa, ša	ස sa	හ ha	ළ ḷa

The consonants in the second and fourth columns down to the dotted line are known as aspirated consonants. They are single consonant symbols in Sinhala, but transliterate as consonant plus h (followed as usual by a). The aspirate symbols are rarer than the non-aspirates since they are not used at all in writing some kinds of Sinhala.

Note that Sinhala has no capital/lower case distinction.

Examples:

කළ කළ kaḷa සත සත sata ඛග ඛග khaga

බර බර bara මන මන mana ඝට ඝට ghaṭa

W.22 Basic Vowel Symbols

අ අ a ආ ආ ā ඇ ඇ ä (æ) ඈ ඈ ā (æ) ඉ ඉ i ඊ ඊ ī

උ උ u ඌ ඌ ū ඍ ඍ ṛ ඎ ඎ ṝ ඏ ඏ ḷ ඐ ඐ ḹ

එ එ e ඒ ඒ ē ඓ ඓ ai ඔ ඔ o ඕ ඕ ō ඖ ඖ au

Note that there are alternate symbols for ä and ā in transliteration.

Basic vowel symbols are used almost only when the vowel begins a word. Hence:

අත අත ata

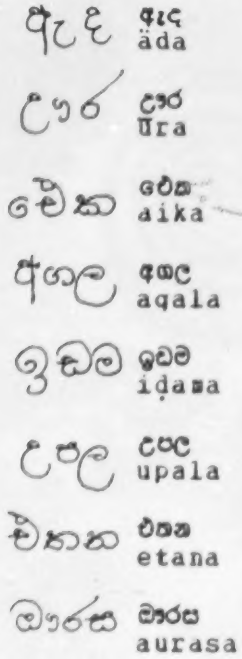
ඉර ඉර ira

ඔබ ඔබ oba

උල උල ula

ඊය ඊය īya

ආම ආම āma

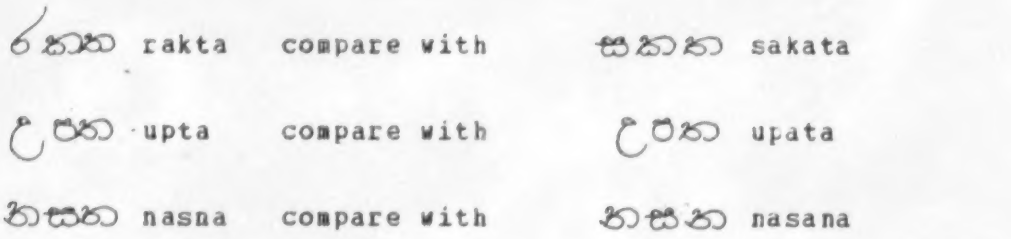


Otherwise, vowels following consonants are written with modifications added to the consonant symbols.

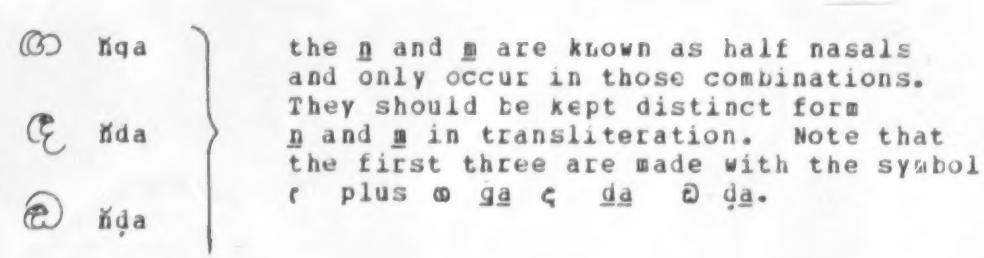
W.23 Combined and Blended Consonant Symbols

Consonant combinations are sometimes represented by two basic symbols written together without space.

Examples:



Sometimes the component symbols may be changed in shape and may not be easily recognizable in the combinations. The one usually encountered are:



the ṉ and ṁ are known as half nasals and only occur in those combinations. They should be kept distinct form n and m in transliteration. Note that the first three are made with the symbol ් plus ග ga ද da ඩ ḍa.

ṁba

kva

ttha

nda

dva

jña

kṣa

ñca

ñja

ṭṭha

ddha

ḷu

NOTE: Another way of writing consonant combinations and double consonants is to use the modification ◌ ් or ◌ ් on the first consonant symbol. (See the first modification in Section W.3.) This is very common nowadays, particularly in printing and typing.

W.3 Modifications

Modifications appear above, below or to the right or left of a basic symbol.

◌් ◌ ◌ ◌ } when added to consonant symbols remove the vowel a. These two signs are equivalent, but used with different types of consonant symbols:

◌් is used with letters of a generally circular shape like ට් ṭ ම් m;
◌ ◌ is used elsewhere, e.g. ක් k ග් g.

Examples:

අත් අත් at අටි අටි aṭ

හල් හල් hal ගම් ගම් gam

වක් වක් vak

පන් පන් pan

When a consonant symbol marked with one of these modifications ◌් or ◌ ◌ precedes another consonant symbol, the result will be a consonant combination or a double consonant:

පට්ට පට්ට paṭṭa

කල්ක කල්ක kalka

වත්ත වත්ත vatta

Note that if the symbol ෙ precedes the consonant symbol with ◌් or ◌ ◌ they have a different significance (see below under ෙ).

◌ා indicates ā (unless ෙ precedes the consonant symbol, for which see under ෙ below). e.g. කා ka, තා ta, රා ra, බා ba.

Examples:

හානා	හාන hāna
මාමා	මාමා māmā
තාත්තා	තාත්ත tāttā
බාප්පා	බාප්ප bāppā

ද් දූ is ද plus ූ hence dū.

ැ ෑ indicates ä with any consonant but ර or one with the modification ් r (see below) පැ pä, කැ kä, ටැ ṭä

Examples:

ඇහැ	ඇහැ ähä
බැතා	බැත bäta

With ර or a consonant with the modification ් r (see below), it almost always indicates y.

රුව	රුව ruva
ධ්‍රුව	ධ්‍රුව dhruwa

With ළ lu it changes y to y: ළු lu.

However, in some words, ැ may indicate æ where used together with ් just as it does with other consonants. This ambiguity does not cause much difficulty since such words are English borrowings.

Examples:

බ්‍රැන්ඩි	බ්‍රැන්ඩි brændi 'brandy'
ට්‍රැක්ටර්	ට්‍රැක්ටර් træktar 'tractors'

ෑ ෟ indicates ā with any consonant but ර or one with the modification ් r (see below) පෑ pā, කෑ kā

Examples:

පෑල පෑල
pāla

කෑම කෑම
kāma

With ර or a consonant with the modification ◌ූ (see below) it almost always indicates ū:

රූප රූප
rūpa

ග්‍රූ ග්‍රූ
grū

However, in some words ෑ may indicate æ when used together with ◌් just as it does with other consonants. This ambiguity does not cause much difficulty since such words are English borrowings.

Examples:

ග්‍රෑම් ග්‍රෑම්
græm 'grams'

ඩ්‍රෑම් ඩ්‍රෑම්
dræm 'drams'

ෘ ෲ indicates ṝ and is used only with ර: ර්ෘ rṝ

Examples:

රෘණ රෘණ
rṝṇa

වැරෘළි වැරෘළි
vārṝḷi

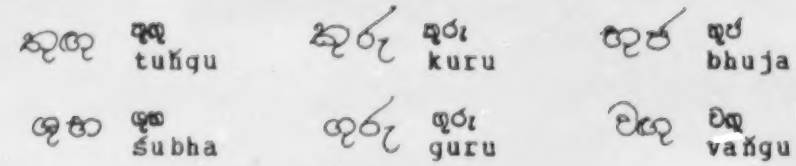
ෳ ෟ indicates ṝ̄ and is used only with ර: ර්ෳ rṝ̄

Examples:

රෳන රෳන
rṝ̄na

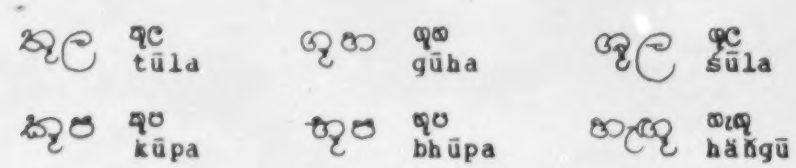
ූ ු indicates ū and is used with ට ṭa, ක ka, ග ga, ඟ ṅga, භ bha, ශ śa: ටූ ṭū කූ kū ගූ gū ඟූ ṅgū භූ bhū ශූ śū.

Examples:



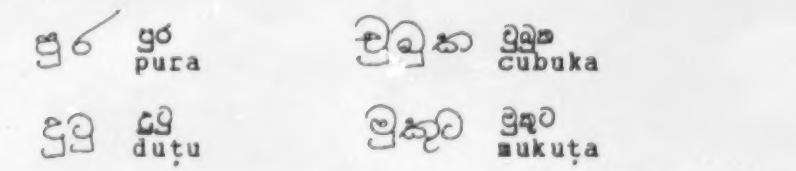
ූ ූ indicates ū and is used with ත ta, ක ka, ග ga, ඟ ṅga, භ bha, ශ śa: තූ tū, කූ kū, ගූ gū, ඟූ ṅgū, භූ bhū, ශූ śū.

Examples:



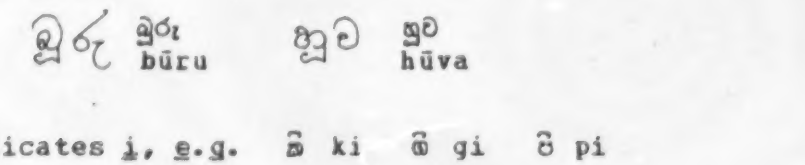
ු ු indicates u. It is used with all consonants that do not take ැ or ෙ for u. e.g. පු pu දු du ටු ṭu

Examples:



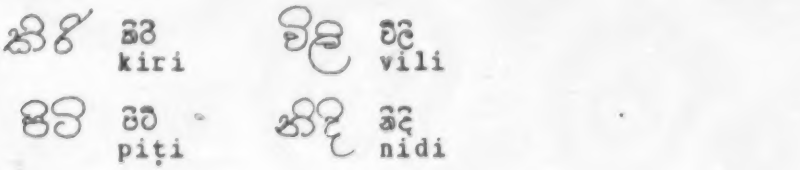
ූ ූ indicates ū. It is used with the same consonants as ු e.g. බූ bū ඩූ ḍū හූ hū

Examples:



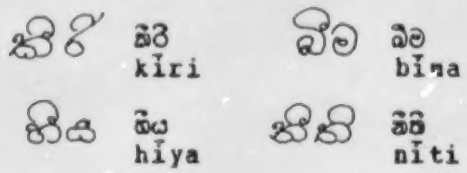
ි ි indicates i, e.g. කි ki ගි gi පි pi

Examples:



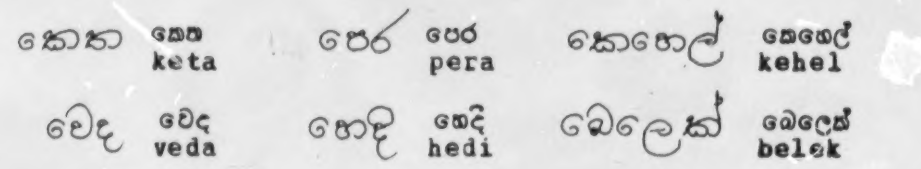
ී ෟ indicates ī, e.g. දී dī වී vī හී hī

Examples:



ෙ ෙ preceding a consonant symbol indicates e following the consonant. (Note that this is true only if another modification does not follow the relevant consonant symbol, for which see the subsequent listings.) e.g. කෙ ke පෙ pe හෙ he

Examples:



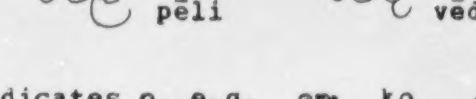
ෙ...ේ indicates ē, e.g. තේ tē මේ mē

ෙ...ෑ

ෙ...ෑ

ෙ...ෟ

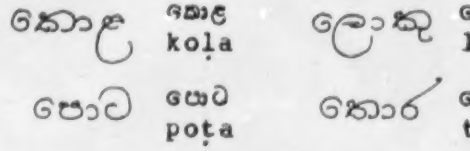
Examples:



ෙ...ො indicates o, e.g. කො ko තො to ලො lo

ෙ...ෝ

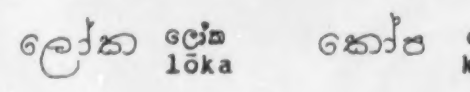
Examples:



ෙ...ෝ indicates ō, e.g. කෝ kō ලෝ lō

ෙ...ෟ

Examples:

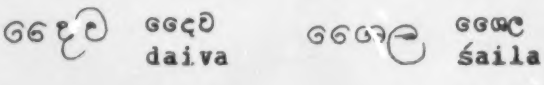


ෙ...ෟ indicates au, e.g. ෞ gau ෙළෟ lau

ෙ...ෟ Examples:

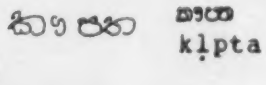
ෛ ෛ indicates ai, e.g. ෛව vai ෛත tai

Examples:



ෟ ෟ by itself following a consonant symbol indicates ḷ. (If ෙ precedes see above.) e.g. කෟ kḷ

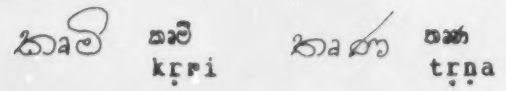
Examples:



ෳ indicates ī, e.g. කෳ kī

ෘ ෲ indicates ṛ, e.g. කෘ kṛ තෘ tṛ

Examples:

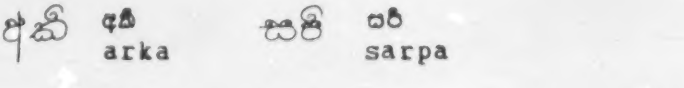


ෲ ෲෘ indicates ṝ, e.g. කෲ kṝ පෲ pṝ

Examples:

• ◌ indicates r preceding a consonant.

Examples:



ු ූ indicates r following a consonant; the r precedes any vowel implied by or attached to the consonant symbol.

Examples:

අක්‍ර අ ක ්‍ර
akra

වප්‍ර ව ප ්‍ර
vapra

ශ්‍රී ශ ්‍ර ී
śrī

When ු is used, u and ū are written with ෙ and ෛ : ක්‍රු kru ක්‍රූ krū

ය ්‍ය indicates y following a consonant; the y precedes any vowel implied by or attached to the consonant symbol.

Examples:

තප්‍ය ත ප ්‍ය
tapya

ශක්‍ය ශ ක ්‍ය
śakya

අභ්‍යුදය අ භ ්‍ය ු ද ය
abyudaya

ර ් indicates r following a consonant; the r precedes any vowel implied by or attached to the consonant symbol.

Examples:

ආර්ය ආ ර ් ය
ārya

කාර්‍ය්‍ය ක ා ර ් ය ් ය
kāryya

ං indicates ṃ. If the preceding symbol is a vowel, the ṃ will follow that vowel: e.g. අං aṃ. If the preceding symbol is a consonant, the ṃ will follow any vowel implied by or attached to it.

Examples:

ගං ග ං
gaṃ

සංඝ ස ං ඝ
saṃgha

තන්ත්‍රීං ත න ් ත ්‍ර ී ං
tantrīṃ

ඃ indicates ḥ. If the preceding symbol is a vowel, the ḥ will follow that vowel: e.g. අඃ aḥ. If the preceding symbol is a consonant, the ḥ will follow any vowel implied by or attached to it: e.g. හඃ haḥ තපඃ tapaḥ

W.4 Alphabetical Order

Vowels precede consonants. The vowels occur in the order given in W.22. The consonants occur in the order of W.21 (reading row after row taking the top row first and proceeding to the last). ් follows the vowels; half-nasals follow ordinary nasal plus consonant*, so that nd precedes ඞ්d; mb precedes ඹ්b, etc. Hence:

අ, ආ, ඇ, ඈ, ඉ, ඊ, උ, ඌ, ඍ, ඎ, ඏ, ඐ, එ, ඒ, ඓ, ඔ, ඕ, ඖ, ං
ඃ, ක, ඛ, ග, ඝ, ඞ, ච, ඡ, ජ, ඣ, ඤ, ට, ඨ, ඩ, ඪ, ණ, ඬ, ත, ථ,
ද, ධ, න, ඳ, ප, ඵ, බ, භ, ම, ඹ, ය, ර, ල, ව, ශ, ෂ, ස, හ, ළ.

W.5 Finder List

The finder list which follows on pages 80 and 81 is ordered only by similarity of shape, without regard to what the symbols stand for. It includes basic symbols and others for which the meaning of the whole is not predictable from its parts.

Thus to find an unfamiliar symbol, scan the list for a group of symbols that resemble it generally in shape, and then look for the desired symbol among them. If it is not there, it is probably a basic symbol or a regular combination of a basic symbol and a modification, so consult sections W.2 and W.3.

W.6 Chart of Consonant-vowel Combinations

The way in which individual consonant symbols combine with vowel modifications is shown in the chart on page 82.

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*In the order used here. In some dictionaries and glossaries, where ං(ṃ) is an alternant for ඔ (usually before ක, ඛ, ග or ඝ) or for ඏ (usually before ට, ඨ, ඩ or ඪ) it will be alphabetized in the position of those nasal symbols, but precede the other consonants where it is not such an alternate. Similarly, the position of half-nasals may vary in relation to the other nasals.

අ a
උ u
ත ta
ට ṭa
ධ dha

ආ ā
ඌ ū
න na
ම ma
ඔ o

ඇ ä, æ
ල la
ඳ ttha
ව va
ඕ ō

ඈ ā̈, ǣ
ළ ḷa
ඳ nda
ච ca
ඖ au

ද da
ණ ṇa
ඤ ñca
ඩ ḍa

ඬ ñda
ක ka
ඛ dva
ඬ ñḍa

ද්‍ර dra
ඣ jha
බ ba
ඪ ddha

දා dā
ඥ ñja
ඛ kha
ඹ ṃ, ṅa

ද්‍ය dya
ඤ ña
ඹ ñba

ඣ kva

ක්ෂ kṣa

tha
pa
ya
ga
i
ḷu
ša, ṣa
ṛ
ha
ra
pha
ja
ṝ
bha
ī
e
ña
rya
śa
ē
cha
sa
ṅga
ai
ḷ
gha
jña
ṭha
ḹ
śu
ṭṭha
śū
ḍha
bhu
bhū

VOWELS		CONSONANTS														
Vowel	Vowel Symbol After Consonant	k	kh	g	gh	ṅg	c	ch	j	jh	ñ	ṭ	ṭh	ḍ	ḍh	ṇ	ṅḍ
a අ		ක	ඛ	ග	ඝ	ඟ	ච	ඡ	ජ	ඣ	ඤ	ට	ඨ	ඩ	ඪ	ණ	ඬ
ā ආ	ා	කා	ඛා	ගා	ඝා	ඟා	චා	ඡා	ජා	ඣා	ඤා	ටා	ඨා	ඩා	ඪා	ණා	ඬා
ae ඇ	ැ	කැ	ඛැ	ගැ	ඝැ	ඟැ	චැ	ඡැ	ජැ	ඣැ	ඤැ	ටැ	ඨැ	ඩැ	ඪැ	ණැ	ඬැ
āe ඈ	ෑ	කෑ	ඛෑ	ගෑ	ඝෑ	ඟෑ	චෑ	ඡෑ	ජෑ	ඣෑ	ඤෑ	ටෑ	ඨෑ	ඩෑ	ඪෑ	ණෑ	ඬෑ
i ඉ	ි	කි	ඛි	ගි	ඝි	ඟි	චි	ඡි	ජි	ඣි	ඤි	ටි	ඨි	ඩි	ඪි	ණි	ඬි
ī ඊ	ී	කී	ඛී	ගී	ඝී	ඟී	චී	ඡී	ජී	ඣී	ඤී	ටී	ඨී	ඩී	ඪී	ණී	ඬී
u උ	ු/ෘ	කු	ඛු	ගු	ඝු	ඟු	චු	ඡු	ජු	ඣු	ඤු	ටු	ඨු	ඩු	ඪු	ණු	ඬු
ū ඌ	ූ/ෲ	කූ	ඛූ	ගූ	ඝූ	ඟූ	චූ	ඡූ	ජූ	ඣූ	ඤූ	ටූ	ඨූ	ඩූ	ඪූ	ණූ	ඬූ
ṛ ඍ	ෘ	කෘ	ඛෘ	ගෘ	ඝෘ	ඟෘ	චෘ	ඡෘ	ජෘ	ඣෘ	ඤෘ	ටෘ	ඨෘ	ඩෘ	ඪෘ	ණෘ	ඬෘ
ṝ ඎ	ෲ	කෲ	ඛෲ	ගෲ	ඝෲ	ඟෲ	චෲ	ඡෲ	ජෲ	ඣෲ	ඤෲ	ටෲ	ඨෲ	ඩෲ	ඪෲ	ණෲ	ඬෲ
ḷ ඏ	ෟ	කෟ	ඛෟ	ගෟ	ඝෟ	ඟෟ	චෟ	ඡෟ	ජෟ	ඣෟ	ඤෟ	ටෟ	ඨෟ	ඩෟ	ඪෟ	ණෟ	ඬෟ
ḹ ඐ	ෳ	කෳ	ඛෳ	ගෳ	ඝෳ	ඟෳ	චෳ	ඡෳ	ජෳ	ඣෳ	ඤෳ	ටෳ	ඨෳ	ඩෳ	ඪෳ	ණෳ	ඬෳ
e එ	ෙ	කෙ	ඛෙ	ගෙ	ඝෙ	ඟෙ	චෙ	ඡෙ	ජෙ	ඣෙ	ඤෙ	ටෙ	ඨෙ	ඩෙ	ඪෙ	ණෙ	ඬෙ
ē ඒ	ේ/ේ	කේ	ඛේ	ගේ	ඝේ	ඟේ	චේ	ඡේ	ජේ	ඣේ	ඤේ	ටේ	ඨේ	ඩේ	ඪේ	ණේ	ඬේ
ai ඓ	ෛ	කෛ	ඛෛ	ගෛ	ඝෛ	ඟෛ	චෛ	ඡෛ	ජෛ	ඣෛ	ඤෛ	ටෛ	ඨෛ	ඩෛ	ඪෛ	ණෛ	ඬෛ
o ඔ	ෝ - ා	කෝ	ඛෝ	ගෝ	ඝෝ	ඟෝ	චෝ	ඡෝ	ජෝ	ඣෝ	ඤෝ	ටෝ	ඨෝ	ඩෝ	ඪෝ	ණෝ	ඬෝ
ō ඕ	ෝ - ෑ	කෝ	ඛෝ	ගෝ	ඝෝ	ඟෝ	චෝ	ඡෝ	ජෝ	ඣෝ	ඤෝ	ටෝ	ඨෝ	ඩෝ	ඪෝ	ණෝ	ඬෝ
au ඖ	ෝ - ෘ	කෞ	ඛෞ	ගෞ	ඝෞ	ඟෞ	චෞ	ඡෞ	ජෞ	ඣෞ	ඤෞ	ටෞ	ඨෞ	ඩෞ	ඪෞ	ණෞ	ඬෞ

t th d dh n ñd p ph b bh m ṁb y r l v ś ṣ s h ḷ

ත ථ ද ධ න ඳ ප ඵ බ භ ම ඹ ය ර ල ව ශ ෂ ස හ ළ

තා ථා දා ධා නා ඳා පා ඵා බා භා මා ඹා යා රා ලා වා ශා ෂා සා හා ළා

තැ ථැ දැ ධැ නැ ඳැ පැ ඵැ බැ භැ මැ ඹැ යැ රැ ලැ වැ ශැ ෂැ සැ හැ ළැ

තෑ ථෑ දෑ ධෑ නෑ ඳෑ පෑ ඵෑ බෑ භෑ මෑ ඹෑ යෑ රෑ ලෑ වෑ ශෑ ෂෑ සෑ හෑ ළෑ

ති ථි දි ධි නි ඳි පි ඵි බි භි මි ඹි යි රි ලි වි ශි ෂි සි හි ළි

තී ථී දී ධී නී ඳී පී ඵී බී භී මී ඹී යී රී ලී වී ශී ෂී සී හී ළී

තු ථු දු ධු නු ඳු පු ඵු බු භු මු ඹු යු රු ලු වු ශු ෂු සු හු ළු

තූ ථූ දූ ධූ නූ ඳූ පූ ඵූ බූ භූ මූ ඹූ යූ රූ ලූ වූ ශූ ෂූ සූ හූ ළූ

තෘ ථෘ දෘ ධෘ නෘ ඳෘ පෘ ඵෘ බෘ භෘ මෘ ඹෘ යෘ රෘ ලෘ වෘ ශෘ ෂෘ සෘ හෘ ළෘ

තෲ ථෲ දෲ ධෲ නෲ ඳෲ පෲ ඵෲ බෲ භෲ මෲ ඹෲ යෲ රෲ ලෲ වෲ ශෲ ෂෲ සෲ හෲ ළෲ

තෟ ථෟ දෟ ධෟ නෟ ඳෟ පෟ ඵෟ බෟ භෟ මෟ ඹෟ යෟ රෟ ලෟ වෟ ශෟ ෂෟ සෟ හෟ ළෟ

තෳ ථෳ දෳ ධෳ නෳ ඳෳ පෳ ඵෳ බෳ භෳ මෳ ඹෳ යෳ රෳ ලෳ වෳ ශෳ ෂෳ සෳ හෳ ළෳ

තෙ ථෙ දෙ ධෙ නෙ ඳෙ පෙ ඵෙ බෙ භෙ මෙ ඹෙ යෙ රෙ ලෙ වෙ ශෙ ෂෙ සෙ හෙ ළෙ

තේ ථේ දේ ධේ නේ ඳේ පේ ඵේ බේ භේ මේ ඹේ යේ රේ ලේ වේ ශේ ෂේ සේ හේ ළේ

තෛ ථෛ දෛ ධෛ නෛ ඳෛ පෛ ඵෛ බෛ භෛ මෛ ඹෛ යෛ රෛ ලෛ වෛ ශෛ ෂෛ සෛ හෛ ළෛ

තො ථො දො ධො නො ඳො පො ඵො බො භො මො ඹො යො රො ලො වො ශො ෂො සො හො ළො

තෝ ථෝ දෝ ධෝ නෝ ඳෝ පෝ ඵෝ බෝ භෝ මෝ ඹෝ යෝ රෝ ලෝ වෝ ශෝ ෂෝ සෝ හෝ ළෝ

තෞ ථෞ දෞ ධෞ නෞ ඳෞ පෞ ඵෞ බෞ භෞ මෞ ඹෞ යෞ රෞ ලෞ වෞ ශෞ ෂෞ සෞ හෞ ළෞ